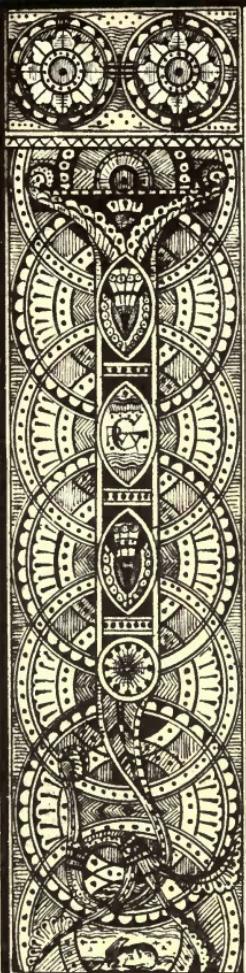


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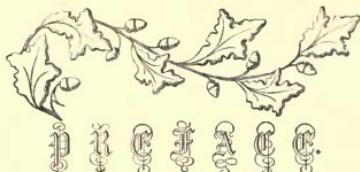
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Vol 3

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THREE years in the existence of a Periodical, may be said to be the limit of its struggling infancy, and the period, at which it arrives at the enjoyment of full working powers. The Subscribers to the Ilam Anastatic Drawing Society, may therefore, congratulate themselves upon receiving their third annual volume, and look forward with confidence to a further development and an improvement to be henceforth progressively matured in future volumes. It will be observed with satisfaction that the list of members has been considerably increased, and especially that several of these new members are artists of some ability. Three or four sketches from the Sister Isle will be noticed at the end of the volume and it is hoped that they will be by no means the last from that interesting country, which has the advantage of affording an endless variety of subjects for the pen and pencil, that have never appeared in any illustrated work like the more familiar scenes of England and Scotland. With regard to these latter, however, the mine of unfamiliar and unpublished subjects is by no means exhausted, and it may be safely said, that there is hardly any country side so fully illustrated, that it may not for years to come afford objects of interest for the artist-members of this society. It has been suggested that different members might take certain districts, and furnish a *series* of illustrations from year to year, confining themselves to that district. Without attempting to impose such a restriction upon those who have more erratic habits, it is obvious that any who might be content to adopt this plan would materially aid in accomplishing one of the most interesting objects of the society, viz. that of illustrating the topography of our country, according to its local and ecclesiastical division. Any members requiring information with respect to the objects and nature of the society, for themselves or others are requested to apply to the Honorary Secretary,

(Rev.) G. R. MACKARNESS,
Ilam Vicarage,
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Mr. Cowell, Anastatic Printer, Buttermarket, Ipswich, will supply, at a most trifling cost, the materials necessary for anastatic drawing, as well as a pamphlet containing full information on the whole subject of the invention and its use.

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1862.

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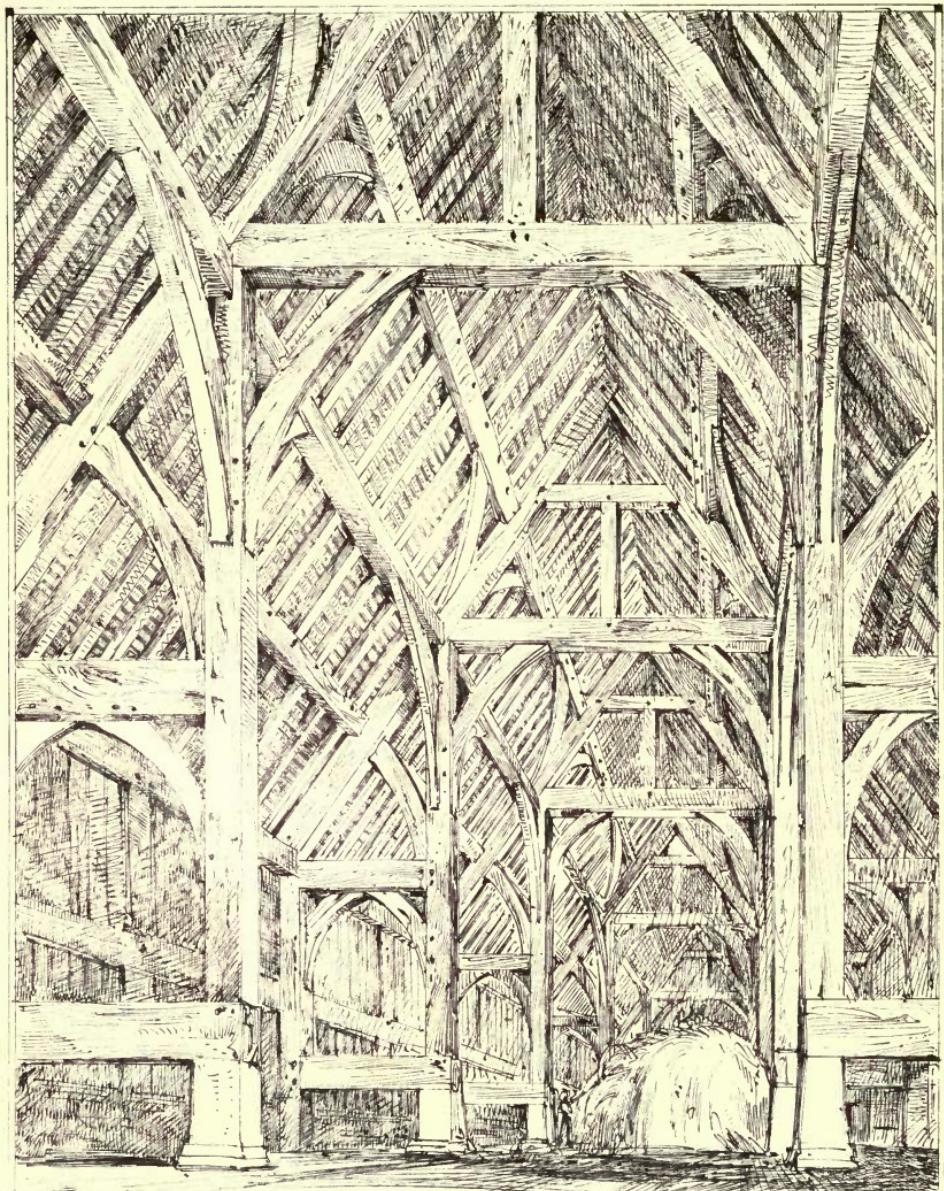
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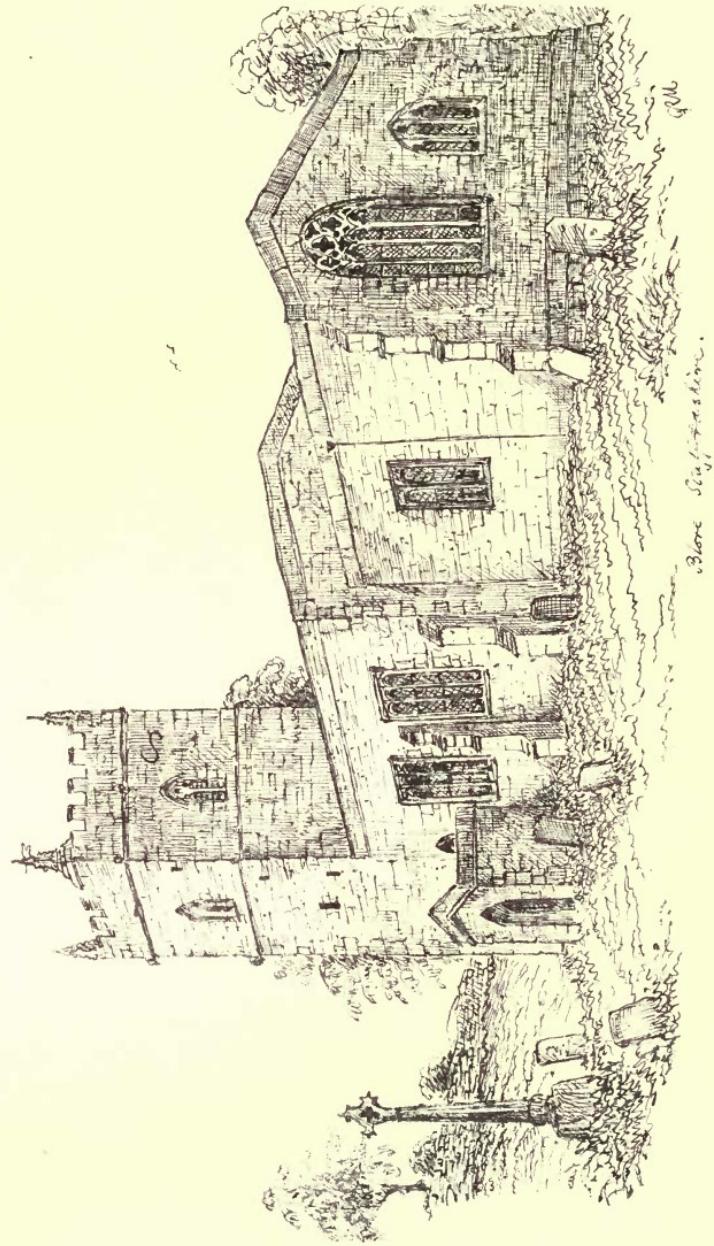
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INTERIOR OF BARN AT HARMONDSWORTH: MIDDLESEX

I. Barn at Harmondsworth, Middlesex. (*George E. Street, Esq.*) This barn (as it appeared ten years ago) is one of those very fine old barns, of which many remain in the southern counties of England. Its dimensions are about 32 .. 8 by 187 ft. There are three sets of doors and threshing floors. The way in which the framing of the roof is managed is very good, and the grand effect of the whole is entirely owing to this—not at all to the introduction of any moulding or detail work. The roof is hipped at the ends and is divided into twelve bays.

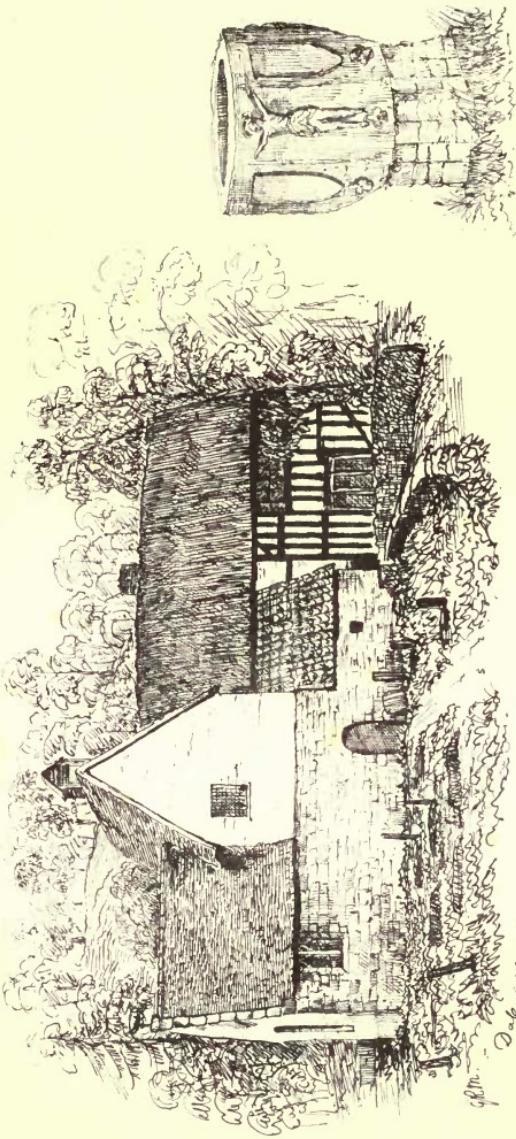


II. *Blore, Staffordshire.* (*Rev. G. R. Mackarness*) This small parish, in a corner of Staffordshire, not to be confounded with Blore heath near Eccleshall, adjoins the parishes of Okeover and Ilam, and was the residence of the great family of Basset, now extinct, one of whom still lives in tradition as "bountiful Basset," after a lapse of more than two centuries. Of their ancient mansion scarcely a vestige remains. It was standing in 1662. The last heiress of the family was married to William, Duke of Newcastle, in the time of Charles I. In the Church however, which is here represented, and which stands picturesquely on the side of the steep pasture-hills which run down to the banks of the Dove, are several interesting memorials, although ill-preserved, of this once powerful house. Besides fragments of painted glass with arms and inscriptions in the windows, and a brass (A. D. 14—) on the floor, there is also a remarkable alabaster monument of later date, in a chapel to the north of the chancel. In a recumbent position beneath a large square canopy, are two effigies representing a gentleman in complete armour—and by his side, a lady in the costume of the times; and a third recumbent figure in armour is elevated on a slab about two feet higher. At the heads of the two lower figures, are two females kneeling, both habited in head-dresses, and general costume of the period—of the size of life. There is considerable boldness of execution, considering the date, for the monument is generally assigned to the last of the Bassets, who was living in 1588. There are numerous shields of arms lying about in fragments, for the Bassets were connected with the Okeovers, Cockaynes, Meynells, Meverells, Shirleys, and many other of the best families of Staffordshire and Derbyshire. The manor is now in the possession of the Shores. (*Vid. "Erdeswick's Staffordshire." "The Topographer."* "Ashbourn and the Valley of the Dove.")

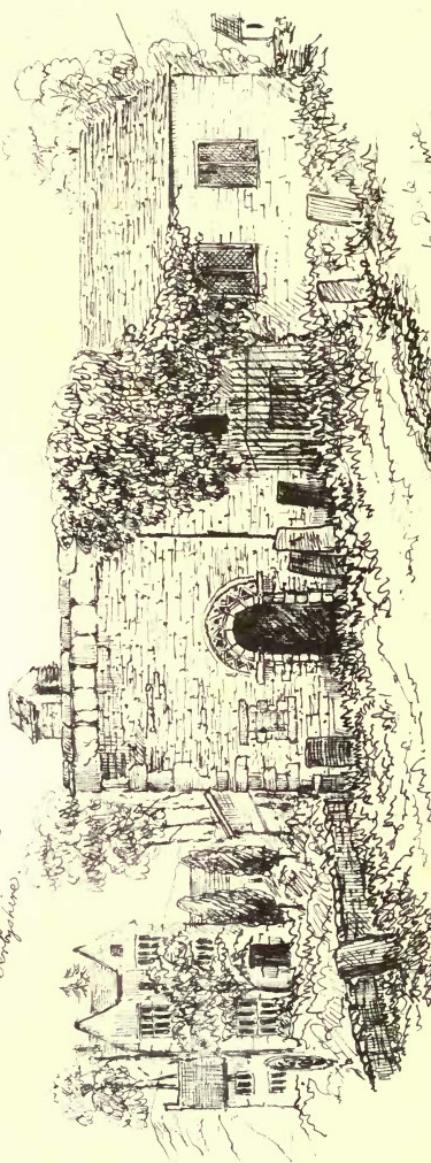


Lilleshall, Salop.

III. **D**oorway, **L**illeshall **A**bbey, (*Miss Vaughan.*) It is remarkable, that considering the beauty and extent of this ruined abbey, so little has been done towards making it better known. The best account is perhaps that which appeared in the Journal of the British Archaeological Association (Dec. 1861), from which the following facts are taken. It belonged to the Regular Canons of S. Augustine, and was commenced in 1152. The choir and the transepts are unmistakably Norman, while the nave is nearly a century later. The Transition Norman doorway, in the sketch, is on the south side of the church, opening to the cloisters. It is one of the most beautiful in the kingdom. The segmental arch, within the rich outer arch, is much more common on the continent than in England. Some of the carvings are similar to those at Wenlock and Buildwas. This abbey was probably the third richest in the county. It fell, in the year 1538, like so many others, and the last abbot, Richard Watson, retired on a pension of £50. The site was granted to James Leveson, and it is now in the possession of the Duke of Sutherland.

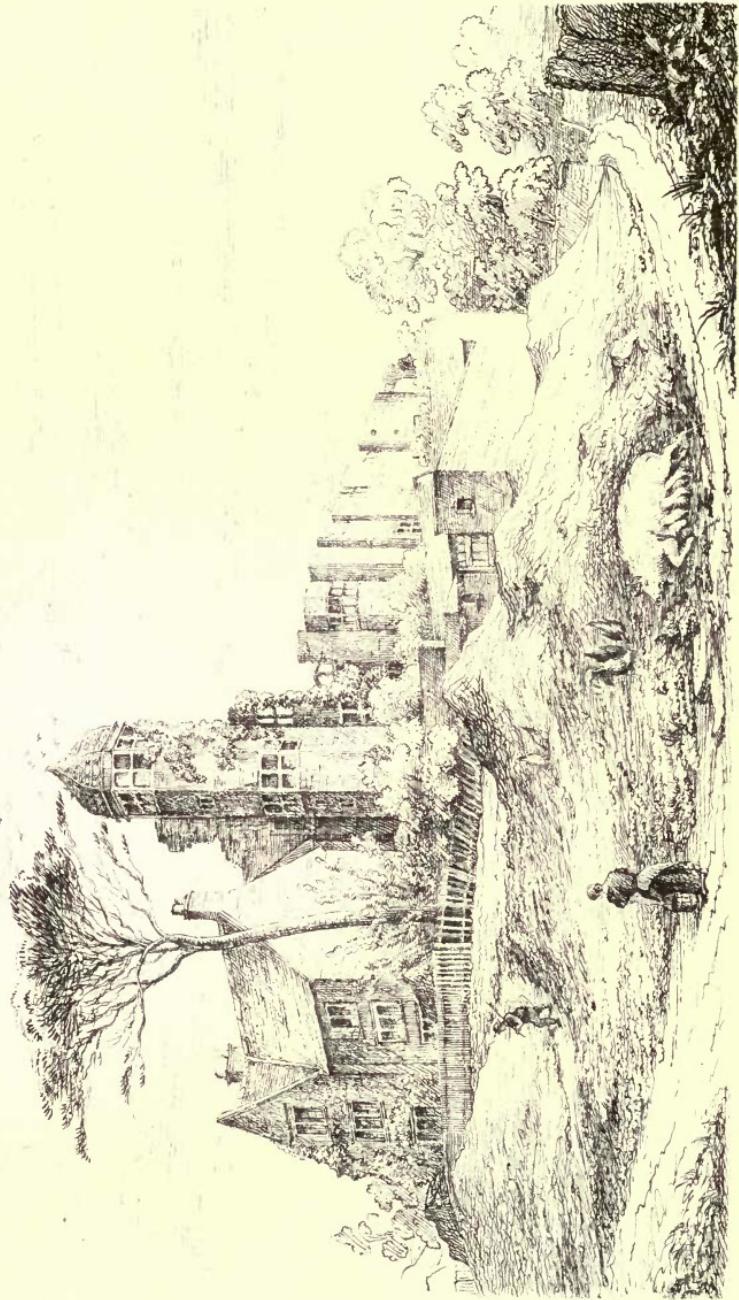


Dorf über dem
Dorfbach

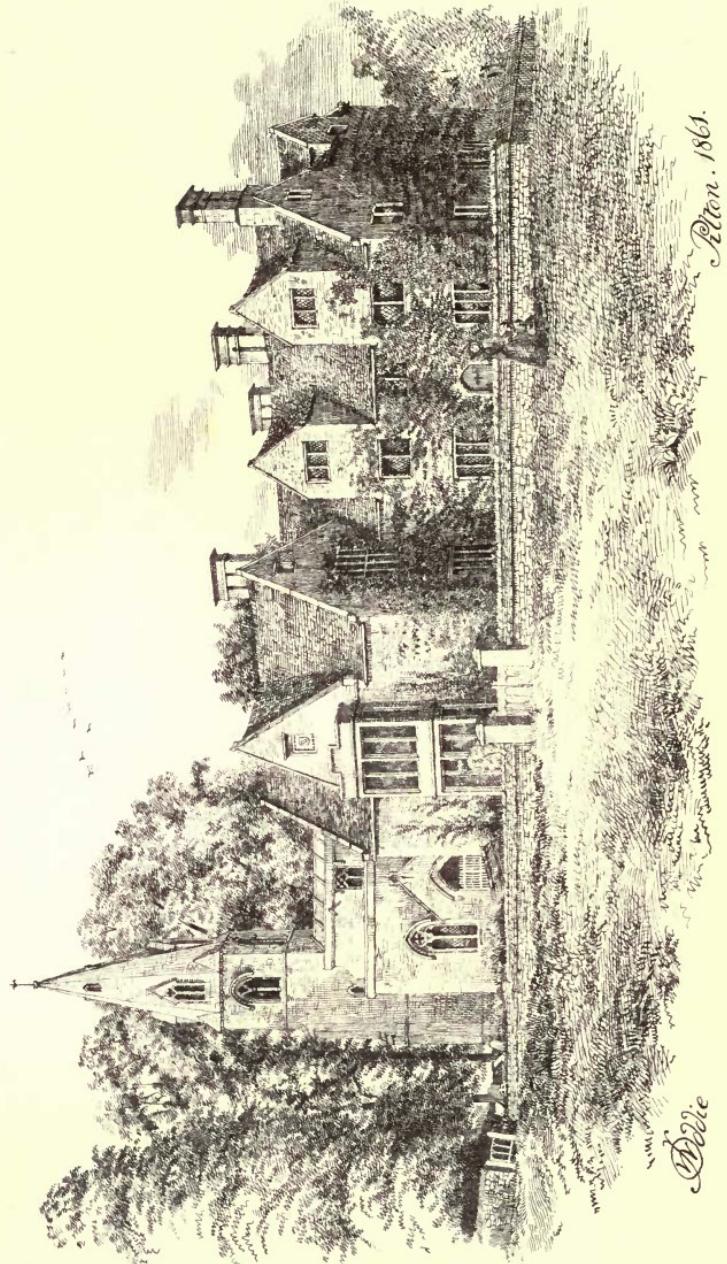


IV. *Dale Abbey Chapel, Derbyshire.* (*Rev. G. Mackarness.*) In a picturesque and secluded valley, more than six miles east from Derby, on the Nottinghamshire side, lies the extra parochial township of Dale Abbey, or Depedale, remarkable for the ruins of an ancient abbey, the quaint little chapel, represented in the annexed sketch, and a perfectly preserved Hermitage on the side of the wooded heights which overhang the hamlet. Of the abbey ruins, only the east wall and a portion of the magnificent east window remain standing—with fragments built into adjoining houses, but much of the splendid stained glass was removed, and is still to be seen in the neighbouring church of Morley. It represents a curious monkish legend connected with the history of Dale Abbey. The abbey itself was probably built about 1204, and surrendered to Henry VIII in 1539. The quaint little chapel, which is also ancient, is still used for divine service by the inhabitants of the hamlet. Under the same roof with it, and actually communicating with the gallery of the chapel by a small door, is an old half-timbered house, which, but a few years back, was *a public house!* The interior fittings are, it may be hoped, almost unique in their slovenliness and want of fitness for the solemn purposes of divine worship. The only dignified piece of furniture is a carved chair, in which Lord Stanhope, the present lord of the manor, and "Lay Bishop," (this term is actually used on a monument in the wall) is reported to sit when he attends divine service, on his occasional visits to his property. The contrast of this *throne* with the altar, pulpit, and other fittings of this strange place of worship, is singularly painful. Nothing can be more picturesque than the external appearance and surrounding scenery. A fine font, with well carved figures, is lying in a corner of the church-yard.

V. *Alsop-en-le-Dale, Derbyshire.* This village boasts one of the small, rude, ancient churches, which are dotted about among the Derbyshire hills. It is dedicated to S. Michael, and is only remarkable for its fine Norman south door. The village itself stands in a valley surrounded by bleak hills, six miles north of Ashbourn. It belonged for centuries (seventeen generations, it is said) to the family of Alsop, who formerly lived in the picturesque gabled manor-house, to the north-west of the church. This is now a farm-house. Much of the property at present belongs to the Evans family.



VI. **Biddulph Castle, Staffordshire.** (*J. P. Swanwick, Esq.*) Biddulph is situated at the foot of rocky hills, on the borders of Staffordshire and Cheshire, not far from Congleton. The Hall or Castle was built by Sir Francis Biddulph in the 16th century. It is now a venerable ruin, and is said to have been so left by Oliver Cromwell's soldiers. The Biddulph family is very ancient. Erdeswick, who wrote in the 16th century, says: "Biddulph being in the confine of the shire, joineth upon Cheshire, within two miles of Congleton, and is a goodly manor; where Francis Biddulph, lately deceased, a gentleman of an ancient house, and taking his name of the place, hath lately there builded a very statelike and fair new house of stone. In the 20th of the Conqueror, Biddulph was in the king's hands."



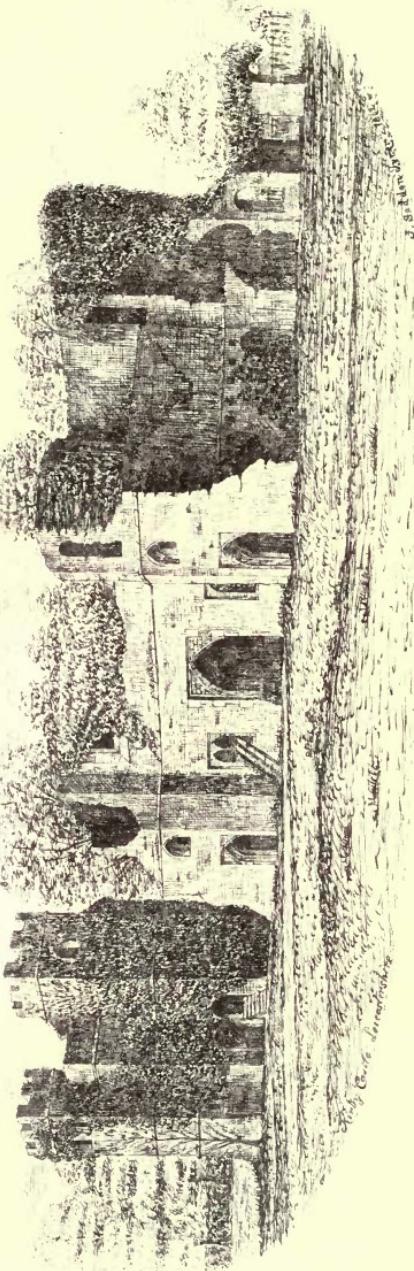
Bton. 1861.

Dale

VII. S. Harry's, Pilton, Northamptonshire. (*J. W. Oddie, Esq.*) The parish of Pilton lies along the river Nene, a short distance from the town of Oundle. "Here" says Bridges "is a good manor seat, in which the last of the Tresham family lived and died." The manor house is now used as the rectory. The property and patronage belong to Lord Lilford, whose fine house, Lilford Hall, is situated on the opposite side of the river. The church consists of a nave, north and south aisles, and a chancel. In the spire are four bells. Nothing can be more picturesque than the group of building figured in the sketch—overshadowed by fine elms, whose foliage contrasts beautifully with the grey stone of the ancient church and manor house.







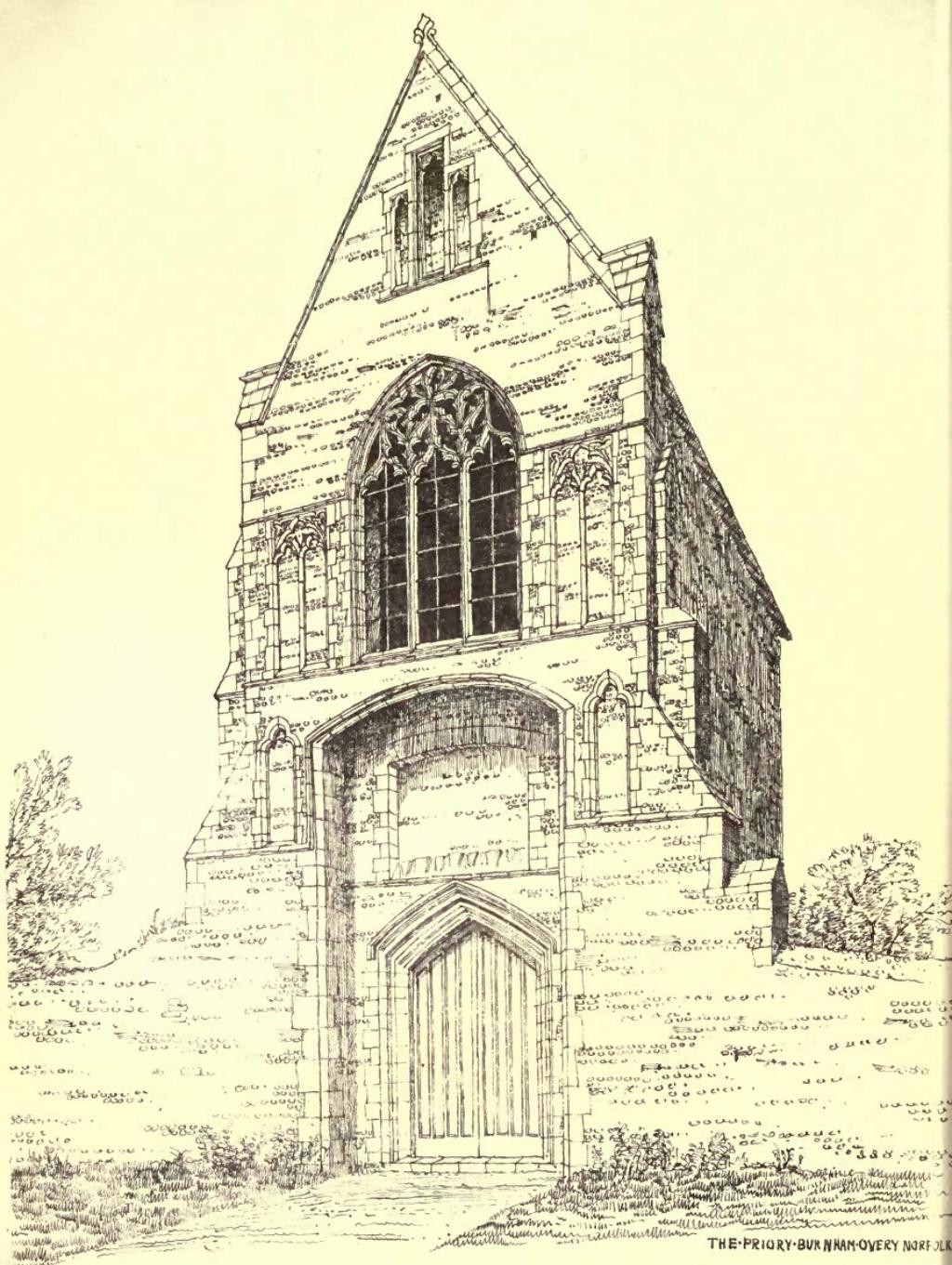
J. S. Johnson

Printed by
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VIII. Kirby Castle, Leicestershire. (*I. S. Tyrer, Esq.*) This fine old ruin stands near a farm-yard, in the village of Kirby Muxloe : it is situated on the west side of the forest, five miles from Leicester. The date of it is well-known from the grant made by Edward IV to William, the famous lord Hastings, dated April 17th, 1474, which grant put him in possession of 2000 acres of ground, with the right to erect fortifications. The building is entirely of brick with stone facings.

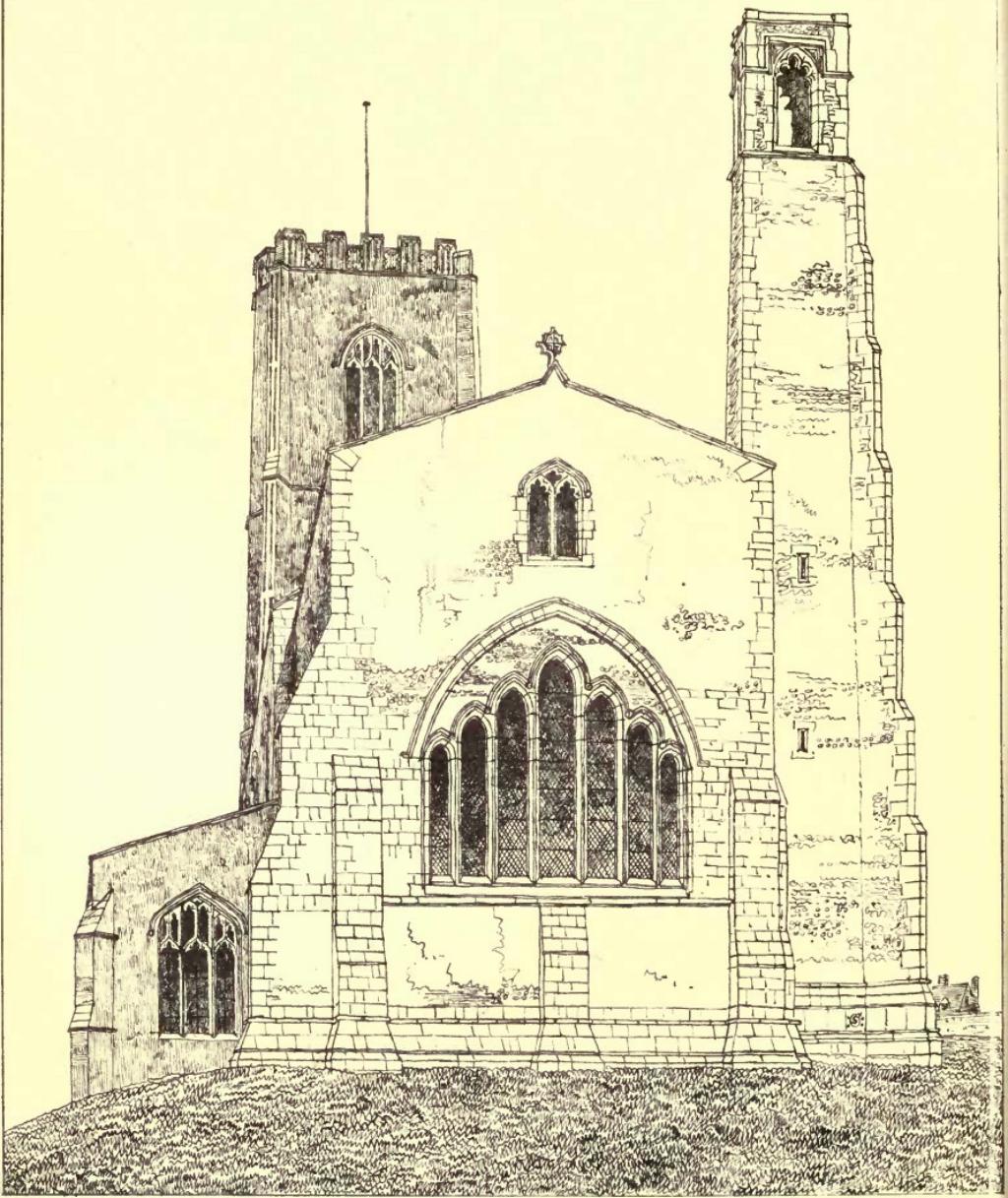
Here it was that the lovely and unfortunate Jane Shore was secreted for some time, and it is said by some, that the castle was built for that purpose.

The building was inspected by the members of the British Archæological Society, during their visit to Leicester and the vicinity, in August of the present year.



THE PRIORY-BURNHAM-OVERY NORFOLK

IX. The Priory, Burnham Overy, Norfolk. (*G. Scott, Esq., Junior.*) Almost the only part of this house now standing is the gateway shewn in the sketch ; it opened full upon the west end of the church, and at a very short distance from it. It is of the very best 14th century work, and happily in good repair. Care is evidently taken to preserve it from harm.



CHURCH OF S: NICHOLAS AT BLAKENEY NORFOLK.

X. S. Nicholas, Blakeney. (*G. Scott, Esq., Junior.*) The chancel is first-pointed, vaulted in two bays; it has 15th century stalls in good preservation, and retains its old arrangement of steps, &c. very complete. It has fine sedilia of the first date, and below the east window, an arched recess seven feet wide, proving that the altar stood clear of the wall. The nave and tower were rebuilt in the 15th century, and are on a very grand scale, the tower is unusually fine: at this time the first-pointed windows in the sides of the chancel were altered into three lights, the better to agree with the new nave: and a room was formed over the chancel vault by raising the walls and putting on a low-pitch roof. This is reached by stairs in the turret at the north-east corner, which is entered only from the sanctuary, and was built as a Light-house.

Blakeney was celebrated in old times for its Carmelite monastery, in which was educated Roger de Baconthorpe, who died in 1346. He was called the Resolute Doctor—an eccentric man, possessed of abstruse metaphysical learning, and a prolific writer. Blakeney is situated on the sea-coast.



Wittonham Church, Norfolk. - E. L. 1862.

XI. *Ruins of Witlingham Church.* (*Mrs. Luscombe.*) Witlingham Church is one of the many specimens of round towers to be found in the eastern counties, and has been in ruins for several centuries.



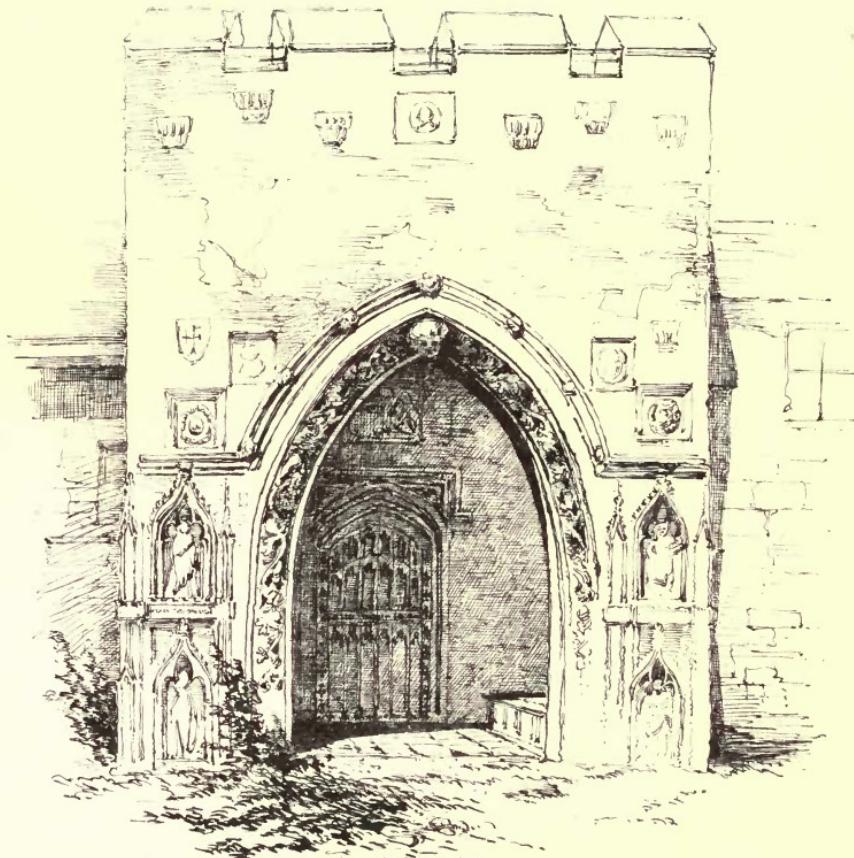


Hellington
Norfolk

XII. Hellington Church. (*Rev. R. Simpson.*) Hellington Church, seven miles south-east of Norwich, is completely in the Early Decorated style of architecture, with the exception of two Norman doorways. The south is much the finer of the two, and has three orders of mouldings, with capitals of various design. The arch is richly sculptured, with the chevron, and other mouldings.

The porch is a highly ornamental one of the Decorated style. It has on each side three open arches, differing in design, the arch next the church being trefoiled, the middle one cinquefoiled, and the outer one trefoiled and double feathered. At the angles are buttresses with elegant trefoiled niches in them, the triangular head crocketed. The outer doorway has capitals and bases of the same Early Decorated character, and above it was a niche containing a figure, the feet of which only remain, of S. John the Baptist, to whom the church is dedicated.



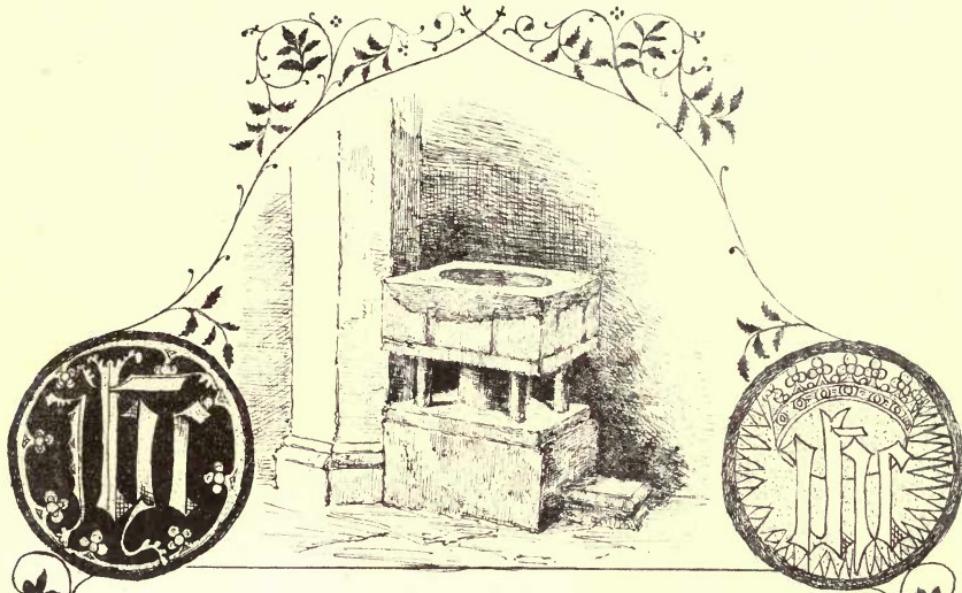


Porch at Arminghall
near Norwich

1862.

E.S.

XIII. Porch at Arminghall, near Norwich. (*Mrs. Luscombe.*) This porch is attached to a house in the possession of the Dean and Chapter of Norwich, and is a good specimen of moulded brick of the time of Mary.



Herford Church

XIV. All Saints, Horsford, Norfolk. (*Miss Allen.*) Robert Malet had the lordship of Horsford given to him by the Conqueror; he enfeoffed Walter de Cadomo, his knight, with it. Cadomo's son Robert founded Horsham S. Faith's priory. The earliest account we have of Horsford, is that it was a rectory originally, but appropriated to the priory of Horsham S. Faith's; yet as early as 1335, we find that Henry de Horsham was instituted *vicar*.

That it was an old church in 1456 is proved by the following record:—"At that day messengers were allowed to be sent all through the diocese, and to the city of Norwich in particular, to raise a sum for the purpose of restoring the church and tower." This restoration is the present church.

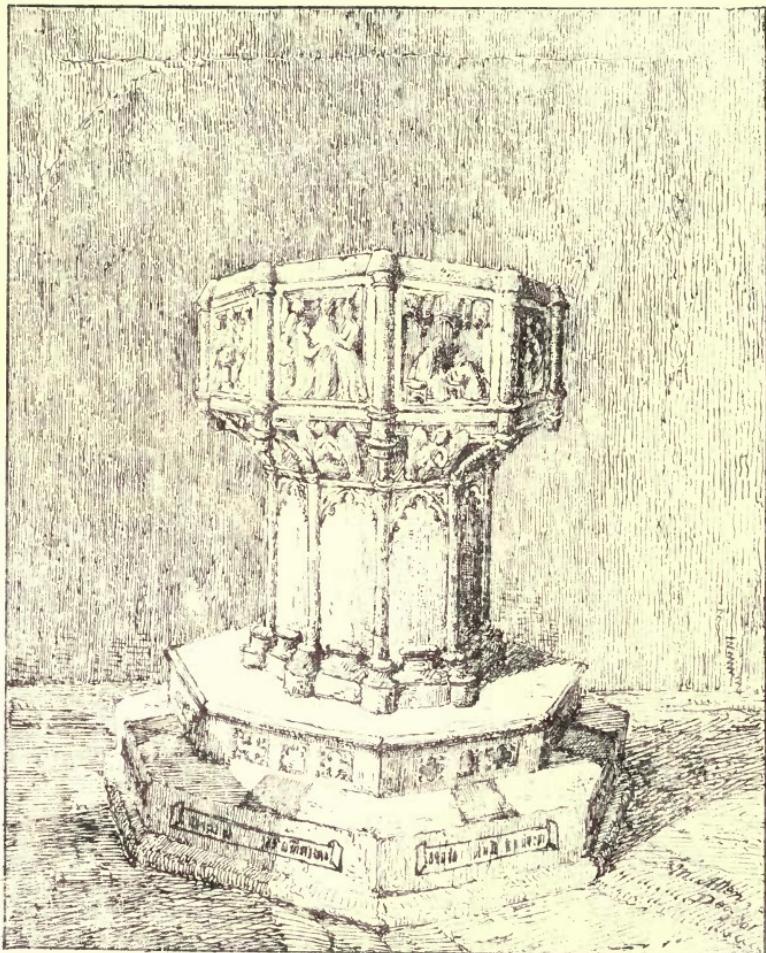
Some remains of Horsford Castle are still extant. There are no monuments in the church, the priory having been, no doubt, the burial ground.

The church is dedicated to All Saints.

The first register dates from the year 1571.

The village derives its name from the Or, a stream that runs through it.





FONT IN SALLE CHURCH.

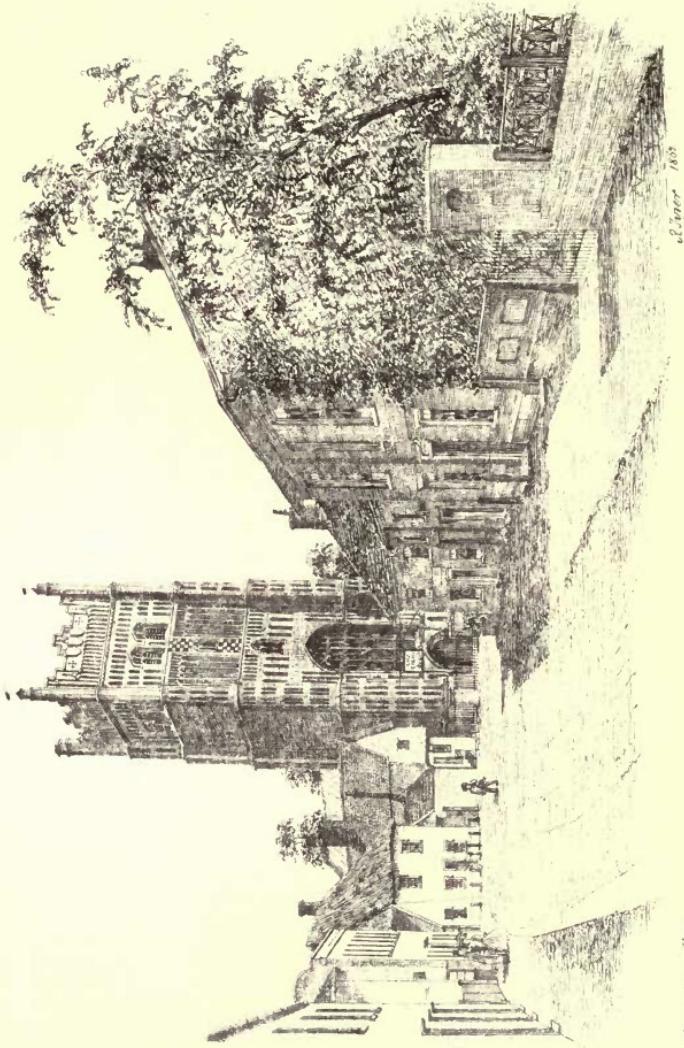
XV. *Font in Sall Church, Norfolk. (Miss Allen.)* This is a specimen of those handsome carved stone fonts so common in Norfolk and Suffolk. Seven of the sides very frequently (as in this one) display representations of the seven sacraments of the Roman church ; the eighth panel being generally filled in with either the crucifixion, resurrection, or ascension of our Lord. In some instances the whole of the eight sides are filled with carvings of scenes from our Lord's life.

Sall church is a very fine one, and is remarkable for being still very much as it was left when completed by its founders, more than three hundred years ago.

The roof is still painted, each piece of timber being adorned by the sacred monogram three times repeated, the principal rafters having carved and painted figures of angels, the Te Deum in Latin running round the wall-plate.

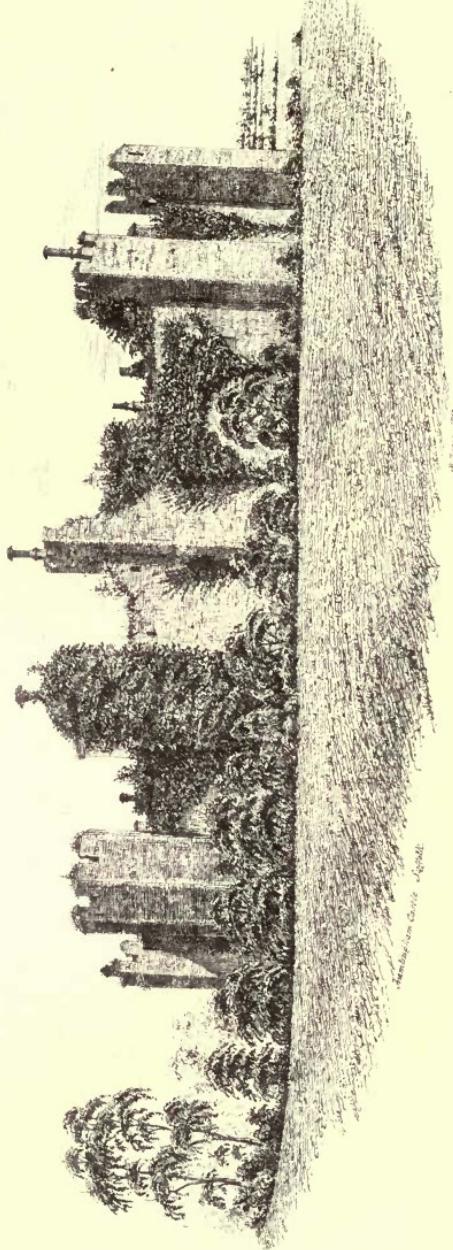
The screen is most exquisitely carved and painted, the panels at one base being filled with figures of saints, with gilded and diapered back-grounds. On the east wall of the north transept there is a fresco (still in tolerable preservation) of the Last Judgment. Some of the old tiles still pave the choir and transepts ; the old locks and iron-work still remain upon the doors, and one still sees the old solid carved oak benches and stalls in the nave and choir.





Church Street, Kgr.

XVI. *Eye, Suffolk.* (*R. Tyrer, Esq.*) Eye is a place of great antiquity, it having existed prior to the Conquest and derives its name from the Saxon Ewya, an island, from being bounded by streams on all sides. It formerly stood in the midst of a marsh, of which the traces are still distinctly visible, and anchors, iron rings, &c., have been occasionally dug up in the fields, where this marsh originally existed. There are the remains of a Castle, and also of a Benedictine Priory, both of which were founded on land granted by the Conqueror, by Robert de Mallet, a Norman baron: the church of the latter serves as the present parish church. It is a handsome Gothic structure with a magnificent tower, highly ornamented with black flint. It is also noted for its beautiful rood-screen of carved oak, richly gilt, and adorned with paintings of saints, said to be the finest in the county. With the exception of some clustered pillars in the chancel, the south door, and the window connecting the tower with the nave, which are Early-English, the present edifice dates from the close of the 15th century.



Amabilis Corte Vizcaya

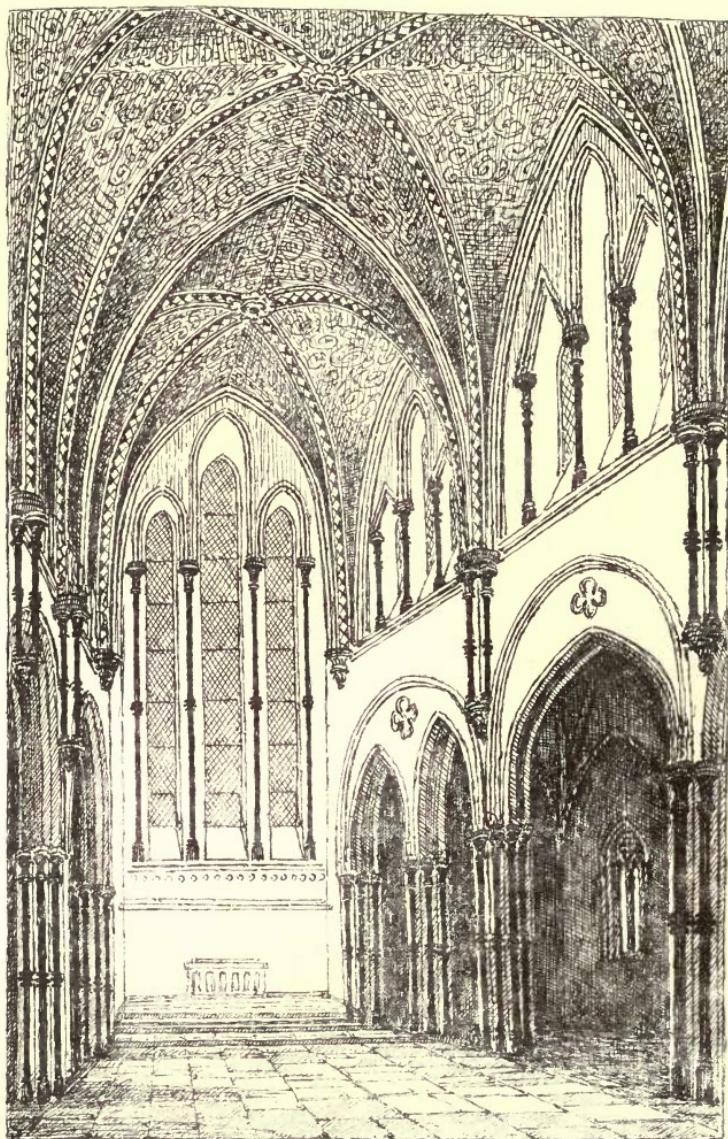
1860

XVII. Framlingham Castle, Suffolk. (*R. Tyrer, Esq.*) This stronghold was one of the most magnificent castles of the Saxon and Norman periods. Its form is an irregular curve, enclosing an area of 1 acre, 1 rood, 11 poles, and though only a mere shell, has the appearance, from a distance, of being entire. Scarcely a vestige of a room exists within the walls, as the interior was so effectually destroyed in 1650, that not even a foundation remains, sufficient to ascertain the interior arrangements. It was formerly surrounded by a forest, producing, as it was said, the finest oaks in the world, but this has entirely disappeared.

The castle is supposed to have been built in the time of the Heptarchy, and is generally ascribed to King Redwald, who reigned in 593. It is noted as the residence of Mary, during the reign of her brother Edward, it having been forfeited to the crown by the attainder of Thomas, Duke of Norfolk.

In 1636 Sir Robert Hitcham, by will, ordered the whole of the interior to be demolished, and out of the materials a workhouse, school, and alms-house to be erected.

The castle was strongly fortified by nature and art: on the west side it was defended by a meer, since drained, and on the other sides by two broad very deep ditches, which are still in existence, though quite dry. The piers of the drawbridge stand in one of the moats, covered with ivy, and bear a strong resemblance to the stems of old trees, the rest of the bridge has been destroyed.



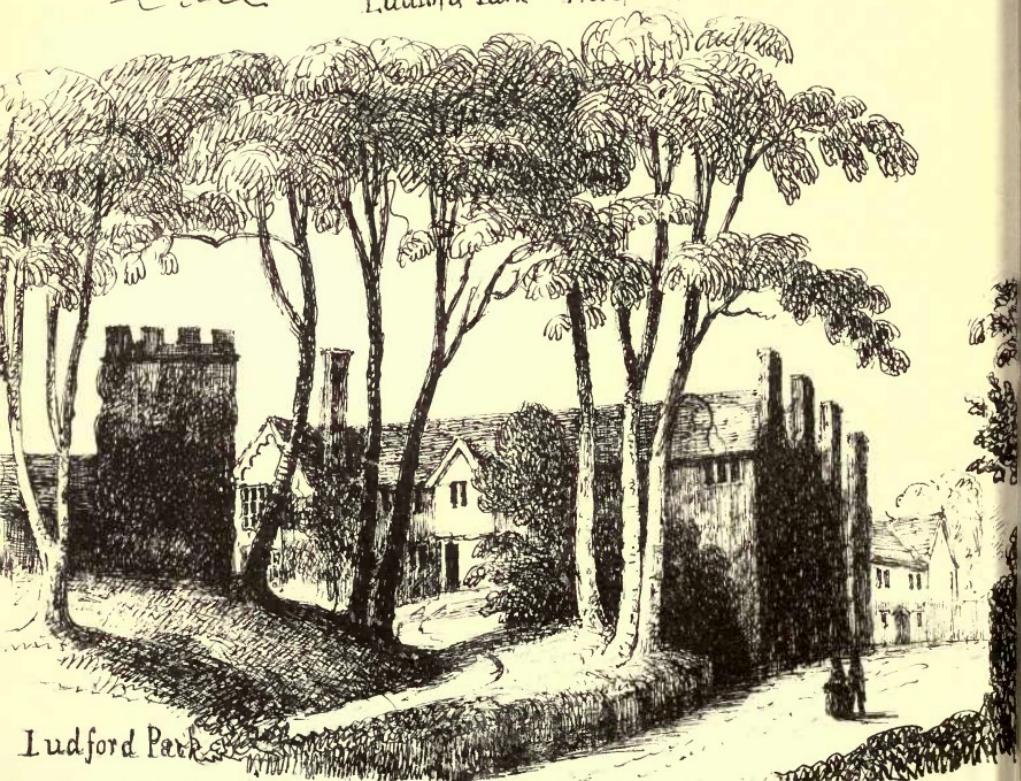
Choir of the Abbey Church,
Boxgrove, Sussex.

XVIII. *Boggrave Priory Church, Sussex.* (*Rev. J. Puckle.*) This beautiful church founded by Robert de la Haye, about 1117, is one of the few examples that remain of the pure Early English of the reign of Henry III. The choir alone is still used for worship: it is cruelly disfigured with huge pews, and an enormous painted shrine of 1537, for which two graceful arches on the right were destroyed by mediæval churchwardenism. All has been imaginarily swept away for the sketch. The Nave is in ruins. The north and south Transepts, and area of Tower, are quite cut off. These are low, and plain Norman. The vaulted roof of the choir—its whole fabric indeed—is very perfect and beautiful, and is sustained outside with five flying buttresses. Beyond the north Transept a portion of the Norman cloister still remains, and beyond this again stands the shell of a very large transition Norman Refectory, blunt-pointed—not so early, but not unlike to the great Strangers' Refectory of S. Martin's Priory at Dover.

Note. This description refers to 1844. Happily it may be stated that since that time considerable improvement has been made by the removal of the unsightly Pulpit, Reading-desk, and some of the huge pews, and the Flooring has been relaid with Minton's tiles. Much however remains to be done, and it is intended shortly to carry on these improvements throughout the church. It should be added that the east window, of three Early English lights, has been filled with stained glass by O'Connor, as a memorial from the tenantry on the Goodwood Estate to the late Duke of Richmond, Patron of the Living, and resident in the Parish.



Ludford Park Herefordshire



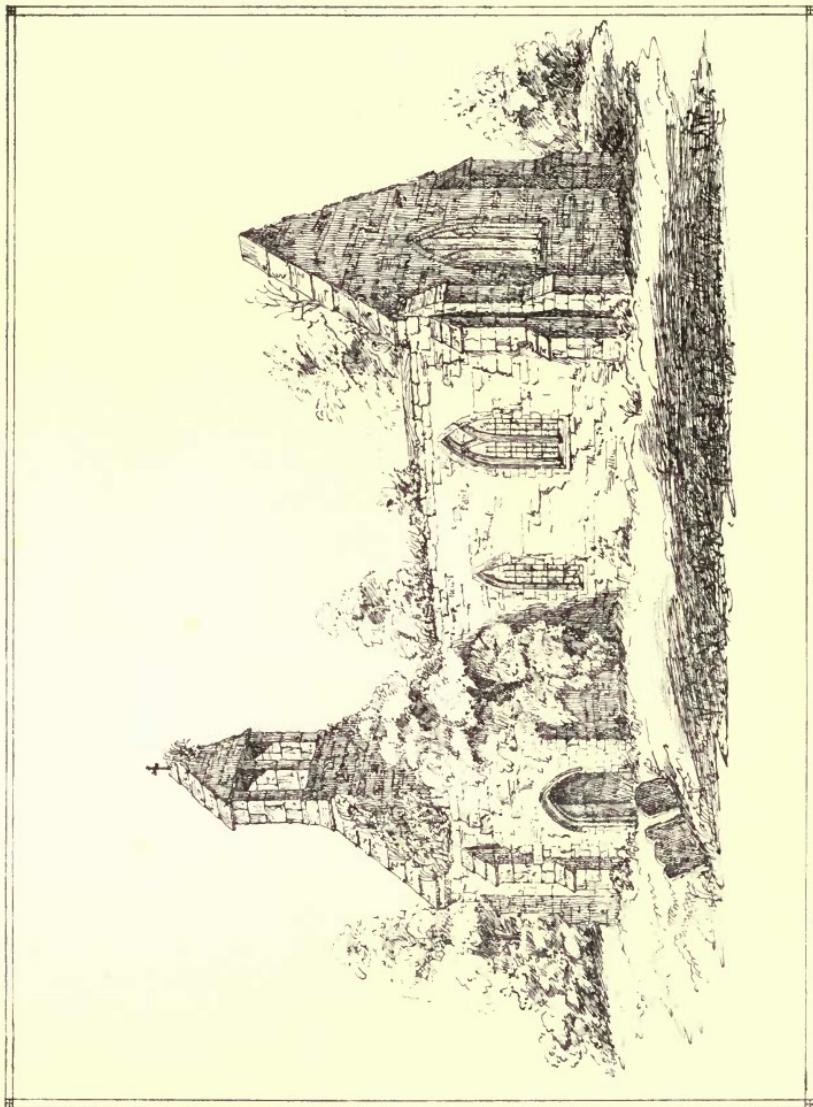
Ludford Park

XIX. Ludford Park, Ludlow. (*Mrs. Stackhouse Acton.*) Ludford is separated from the town of Ludlow by the river Teme. From the bridge, the church and the old mansion house form a picturesque group.

At the time of the dissolution of the monasteries, Ludford belonged to the hospital of S. John, at Ludlow, and was then given by Henry to the Earl of Warwick, who soon afterwards sold it to Will. Foxe, in whose family it remained till 1607, when it was purchased by the Charltons, who as well as the Foxes, made it their residence. Sir Robert Charlton distinguished himself for his loyalty in the troubles of Charles I's reign: and his son Sir Job Charlton had the honour of entertaining James II on his way to Shrewsbury, on the 23rd of August, 1687. The table at which his majesty dined still stands in the hall.

Nothing is known as to the date of the building, but the side towards the road, with its row of external chimnies, is probably very ancient.



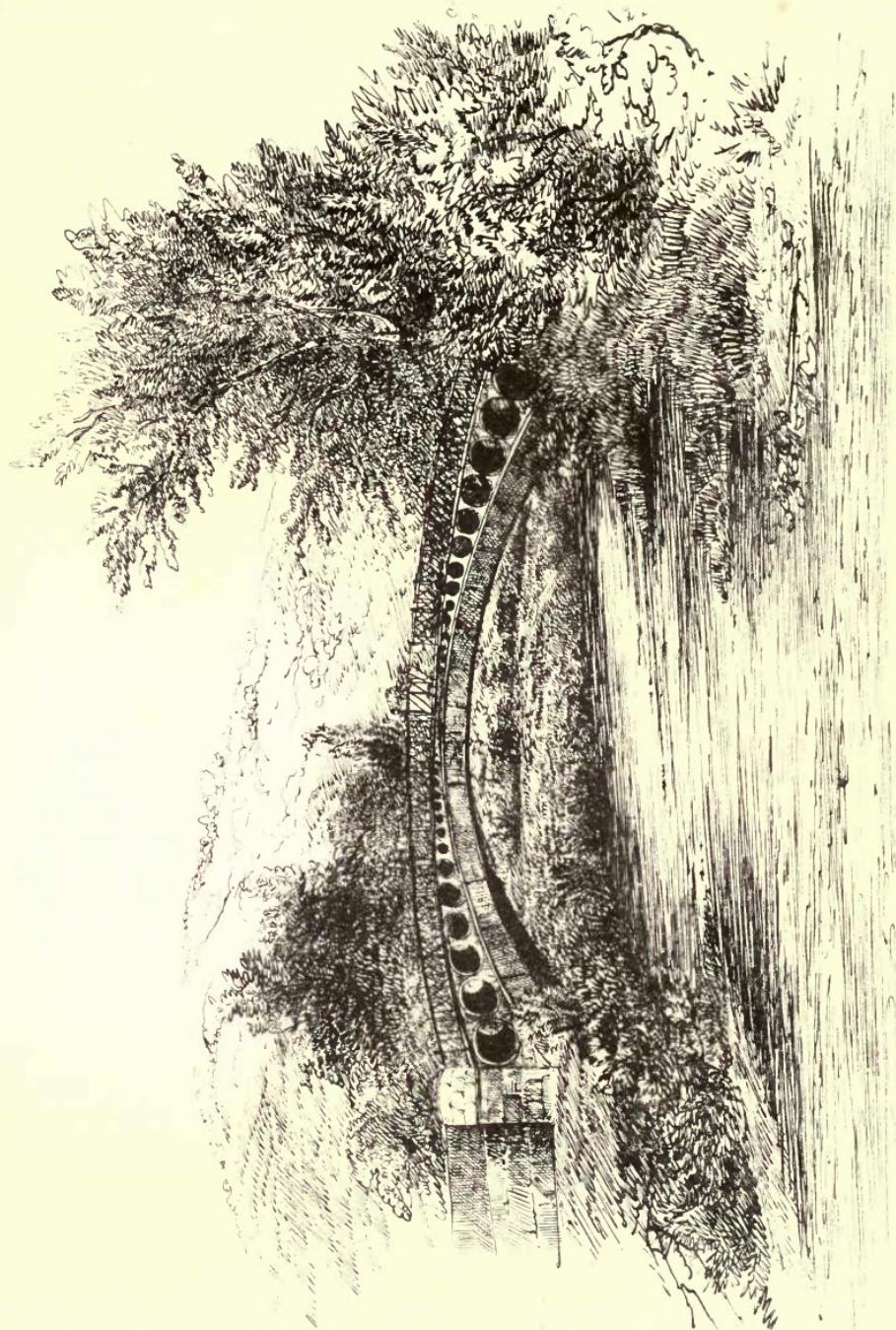


• Ruined Chapel; Amberley; West Sussex AD 1862

XX. *Guined Chapel, Amberley, Herefordshire. (T. S. Walker, Esq.)* This desecrated structure stands in a secluded spot in the parish of Marden, about four miles from the Morton station, on the Shrewsbury and Hereford railway. It belongs to the Decorated period of Gothic architecture, and the walls are strengthened by an unusual number of massive buttresses for so small a building. The windows in the nave have good reticulated tracery ; the one on the north side being of three lights, and square-headed, while the chancel has a trefoil-headed lancet and windows with plain uncusped tracery.

Though nearly seventy years have elapsed since divine service was celebrated here, many interesting features remain in the interior, including an octagonal stoup, a good piscina, the framework of the rood-screen, a Norman bracket south of the altar, and another placed near the ground on the opposite side. The old door and the base of the font also remain, but the interior is choked up with trees, decayed beams and rubbish, presenting a melancholy aspect of neglect and decay. A handsome cross still surmounts the bell-turret, and a similar one fell down from the eastern gable a few years ago.



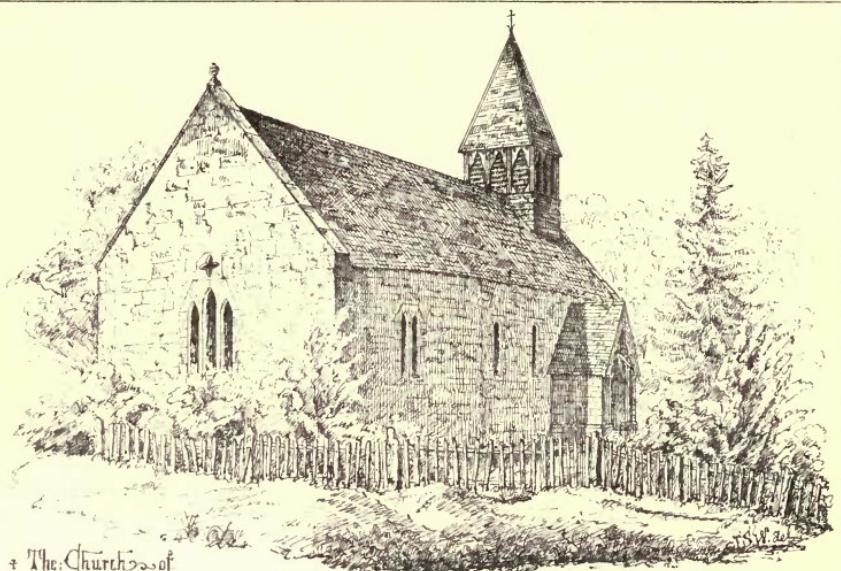


Stanford Bridge Worcestershire.

XXI. *Stanford Bridge, Worcestershire. (Communicated by Sir Thomas Winnington, Bart.)*
This iron bridge over the river Teme was built from the designs of J. Nash, architect, in 1796, in the place of an ancient structure erected in the reign of Edward vi. It was cast at Coalbrookdale, as an inscription on the arch dedicating the bridge to Sir Edward Winnington, Bart., M.P., informs us.

At that date the adoption of iron bridges was an experiment, and had only been tried over the Severn in Shropshire, and over the Wear at Sunderland. The first attempt at Stanford by Nash proving a failure, the now existing bridge was built on an improved principle, and has stood firmly to the present day.





* The Church of
S. Andrew



* The Court House

XXII. Shelsley Walsh, Worcestershire. (*I. S. Walker, Esq.*) This picturesque parish is situated in the valley of the Teme, ten miles from Worcester, and was long the property of the Walshes, an ancient Worcestershire family. Sir Richard Walsh, who resided here in the reign of James I, was high sheriff of the county at the time of the Gunpowder Plot, and very active in apprehending the conspirators. He left no male issue, and the estate passed into other hands : it now belongs to the Earl of Dudley.

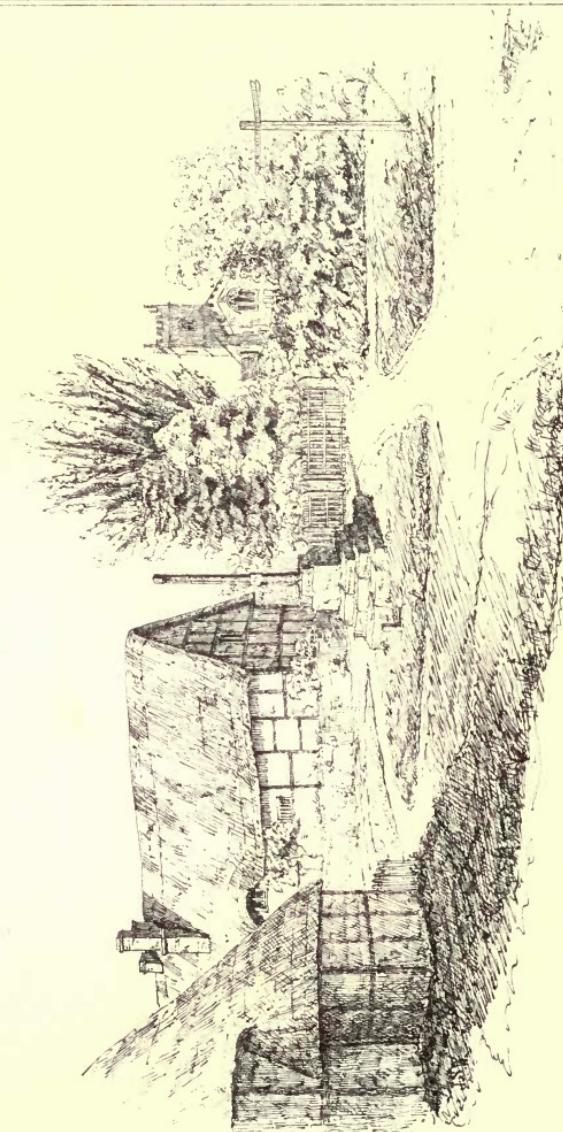
The church is very small, but contains many objects of interest. There is a perfect and beautiful chancel screen, which, on the south side, is returned into the nave, so as to enclose a small chantry-chapel, being one of the only two examples of such an arrangement in the kingdom.

The walls are built of *travertine*, and on the chancel floor is a good early incised cross, also a cross formed of encaustic tiles ; and north of the altar is a wooden altar tomb to Francis Walsh, who died in 1596.

The Court-house stands a little to the west of the church. The moat which formerly surrounded it has been nearly filled up, and the east front of the house modernized, but the north and west sides still retain much of their original picturesque character.

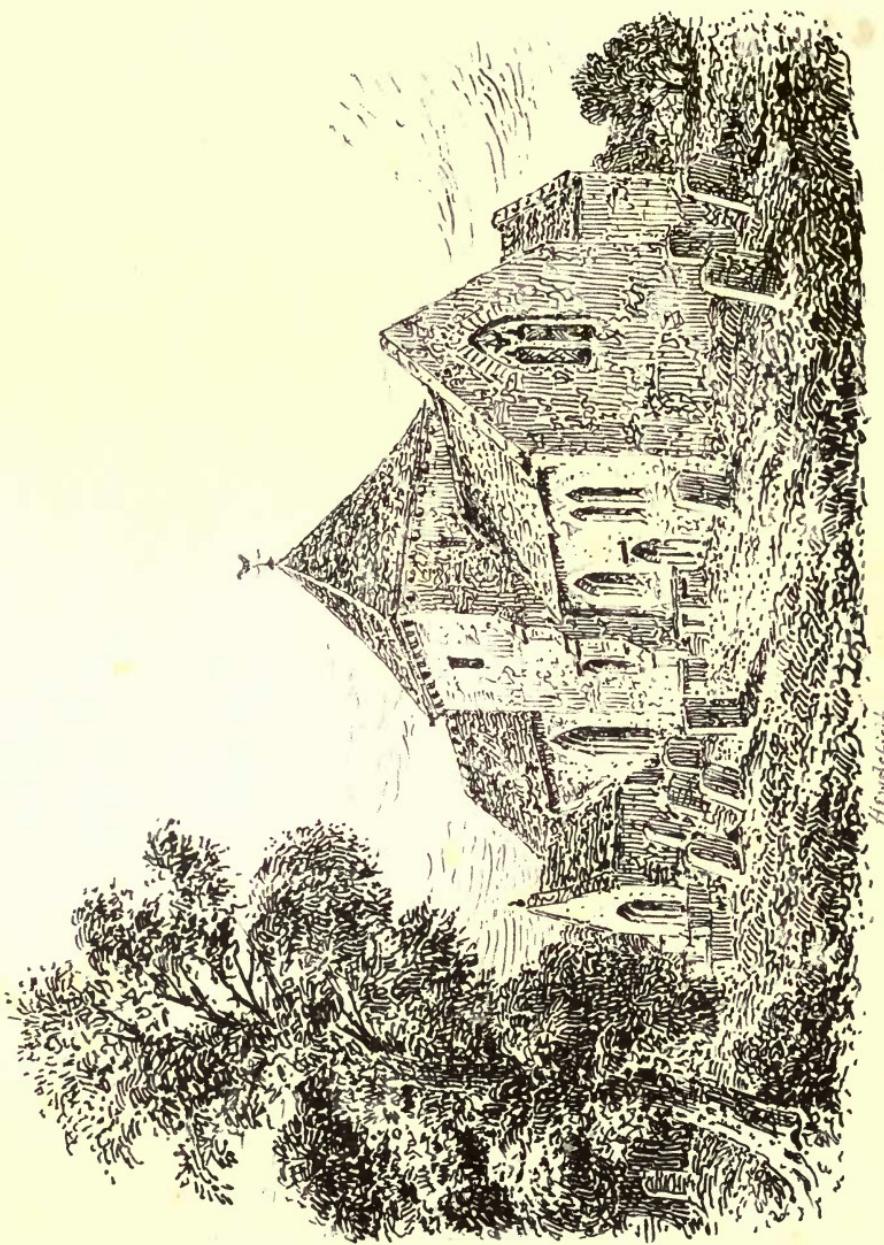


Ashley under Hill, Gloucestershire



XXIII. Ashton-under-Hill, Gloucestershire. (*I. S. Walker, Esq.*) This village lies at the foot of Bredon Hill, a short distance out of the Evesham and Tewkesbury road. The houses are for the most part built of stone, with the square mullioned windows and lofty gables common in this neighbourhood. There are, however, a few timber cottages, and opposite the east end of the church stands the lofty shaft of the village cross, now terminating in a sun dial. The church is the only one in England dedicated to S. Barbara, and is chiefly of the Perpendicular style, though portions of the building are earlier. The chancel appears to have been rebuilt in the 17th century, the date 1624 being carved over the priest's doorway. The vicarage of Beckford with the curacy of Ashton-under-hill, has been held by Dr. Timbrill, Archdeacon of Gloucester, for the long period of 65 years.

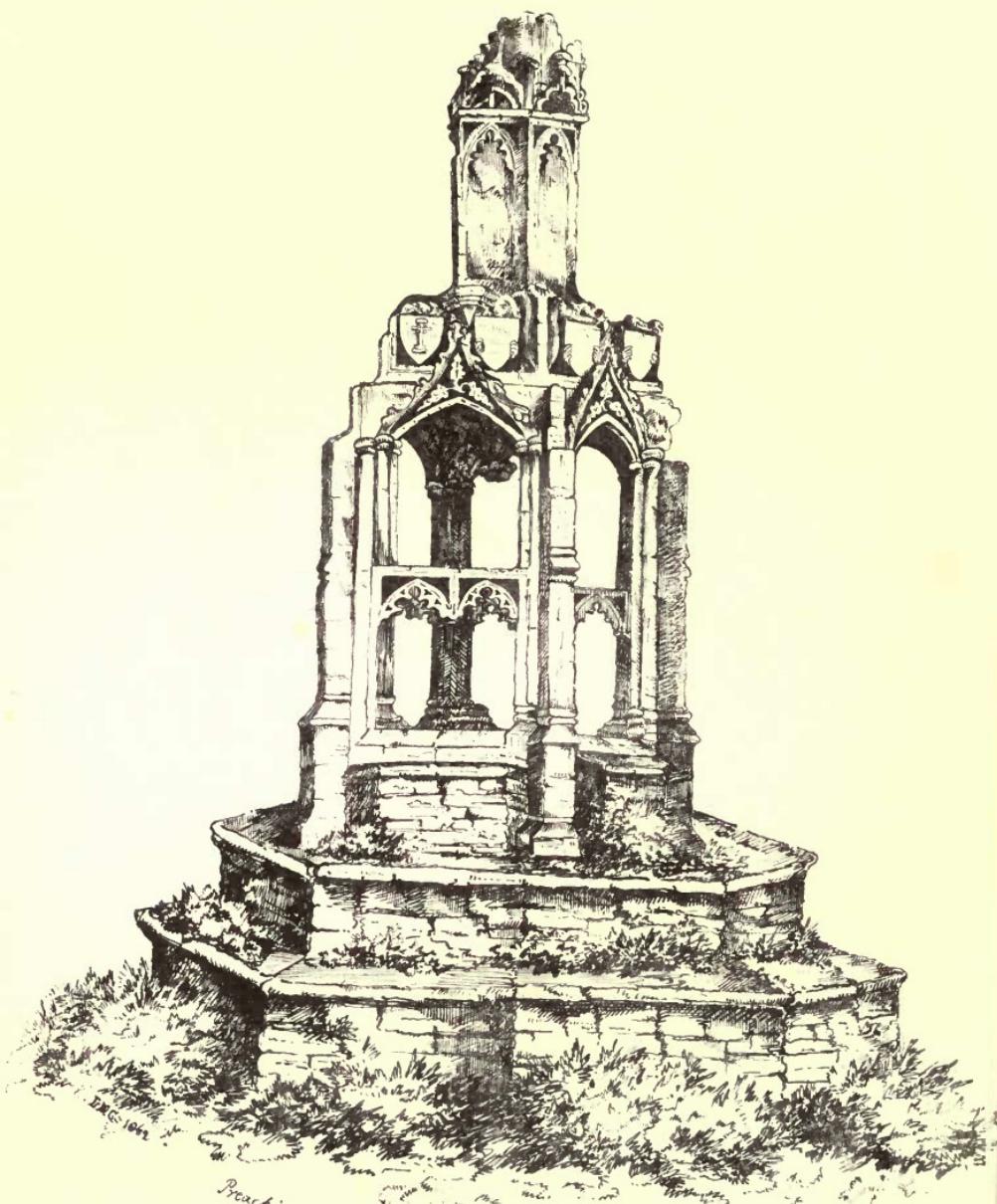




H. F. G. 1906.

XXIV. *Jewelsfield Church, Gloucestershire. (Rev. J. L. Petit.)* There is much character and picturesqueness of outline about this ancient church. It is situated not very far from Tintern Abbey. The principal portion of it is 14th century work—but the massive centre tower, rising but little above the nave has a Norman character.

The north aisle is separated from the nave by three plain Norman arches—and a chapel of the Gough family takes the place of a north transept. There is no south transept. There is a prospect that this interesting building may shortly be restored under competent supervision.



Preaching Cross at Iron Acton, Gloucestershire.

XXV. Preaching Cross at Iron Acton. (*Miss Crossman.*) The Preaching Cross at Iron Acton, Gloucestershire, stands within a few yards of the church. One of the arches nearest the Church appears to have been the entrance as the other three have stone work across them. The standing room inside is not quite six feet in height. The pinnacle which seems to have been finely carved, is almost entirely gone.



RUINS OF EARLICH HUNTERFORD.



XXVI. Farleigh Hungerford. (*Miss Palmer.*) The village of Farleigh Hungerford, is situated on the borders of Somersetshire, eight miles from Bath. The ruins of the castle are of great extent, and highly picturesque, situated on a rocky ridge. The river Frome, flowing at the foot, separates the counties of Somerset and Wilts. From 1369 to 1686 this castle was in the possession of the powerful family of Hungerford; the last knight of that name (Sir Edward) sold these vast estates in 1686, and died in London in 1711.

The artist and the archaeologist will find many subjects of beauty and interest in a ramble round these ruins. Legends of "the great people" still linger in the neighbourhood, one of which being connected with the north-east tower (to the right of the sketch), is worth recording. Its truth is corroborated by the discovery of a petition to the state (still in existence). The petitioner was the third wife of Sir Walter Hungerford (afterwards Lord Hungerford of Heytesbury). She begs deliverance from the tower where she had been confined during four years by her husband, aided by the priest, Sir John à Lee. The poor lady was only saved from starving by the country women bringing food at night, to her prison window. For other crimes Sir Walter was beheaded in 1540; his wife married, secondly, Sir Robert Throckmorton, of Coughton, Co. Warwick. Margaret Plantagenet, Countess of Salisbury, and mother of Cardinal Pole, was born in this castle, 1473. She was cruelly beheaded by order of Henry VIII, in 1541. (*Vide Rev. I. E. Jackson's Guide to Farleigh Hungerford.*)



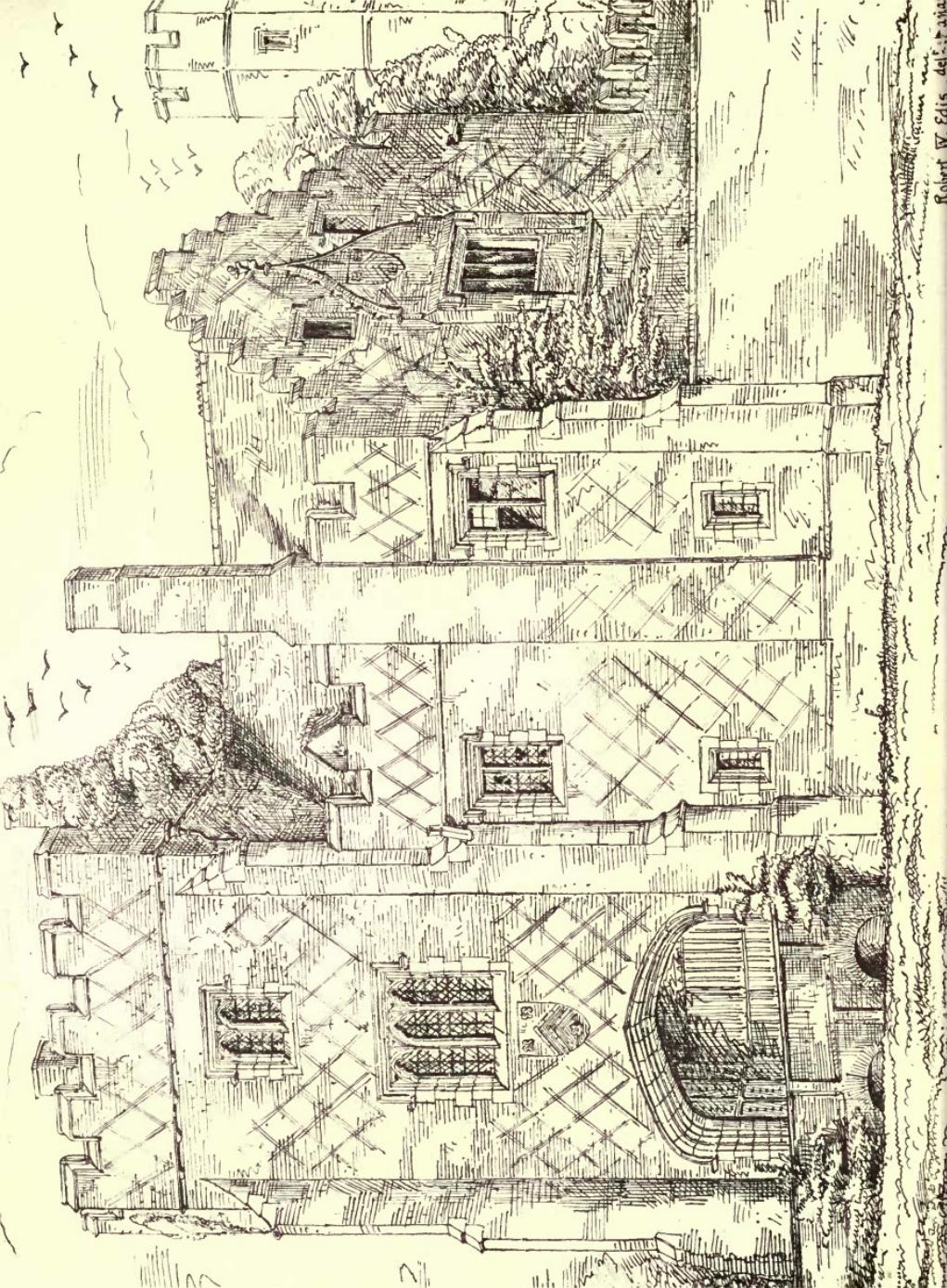


Highland slate - July 1858

ROCHE: ROCK: AND: CHAPEL: OF: ST: QUICHAEL: CORNWALL:

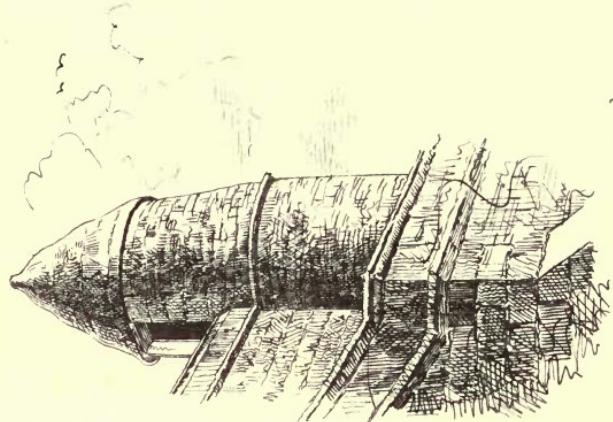
XXVII. *Rock and Chapel of S. Michael, Roche, Cornwall.* (*George Edmund Street, Esq.*) The chapel on the rock at Roche in Cornwall, near S. Austell, dedicated to S. Michael, is very remarkable. Below the eastern part of it is a chamber, probably for the priest who served the chapel. There is a small piscina in the south wall. The lower room is 10 .. 4 wide by 14 .. 4 long—and there are stairs down to it, cut out of the rock at the north-west angle. The upper chapel is about 12 ft. by 20. The view is taken from the south-east. These rocks, composed of white sparry quartz, rise to the height of a hundred feet. There are many legends connected with the place.



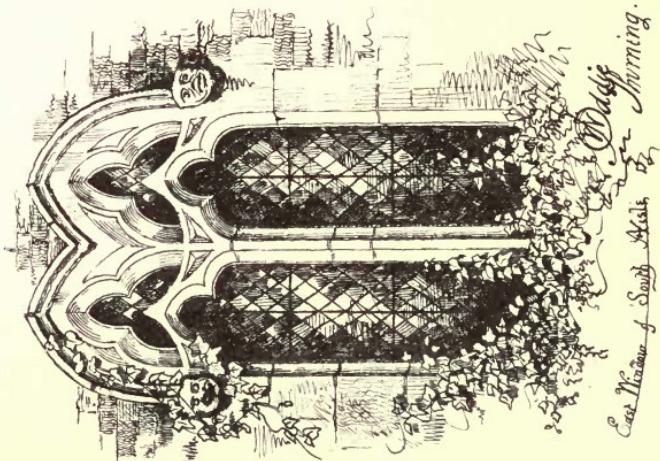


XXVIII. *The Bishop's Palace, Buckden, Hunts. (R. W. Edis, Esq.)* Buckden is a village about four miles from Huntingdon, on the great north road. The manor belongs to the Bishops of Lincoln, who until very lately resided at the Palace, a venerable brick structure, consisting of two quadrangular courts, with square tower and entrance gateway, over the latter of which is the library. In 1839 a great portion of this old episcopal palace was pulled down, and what remains of it now is sadly dilapidated. The gate-house and library, which form the subject of the sketch, are in the best state of preservation. Buckden is within the diocese of Ely—which was formed out of the diocese of Lincoln, in the reign of Henry I, when the Abbot of Ely became the first Bishop. He is said to have given the manor to the Bishop of Lincoln, in whose hands it has ever since remained, and several prelates of the See of Lincoln lie buried in the parish church of Buckden.





Tower. N.W. Angle of Church,



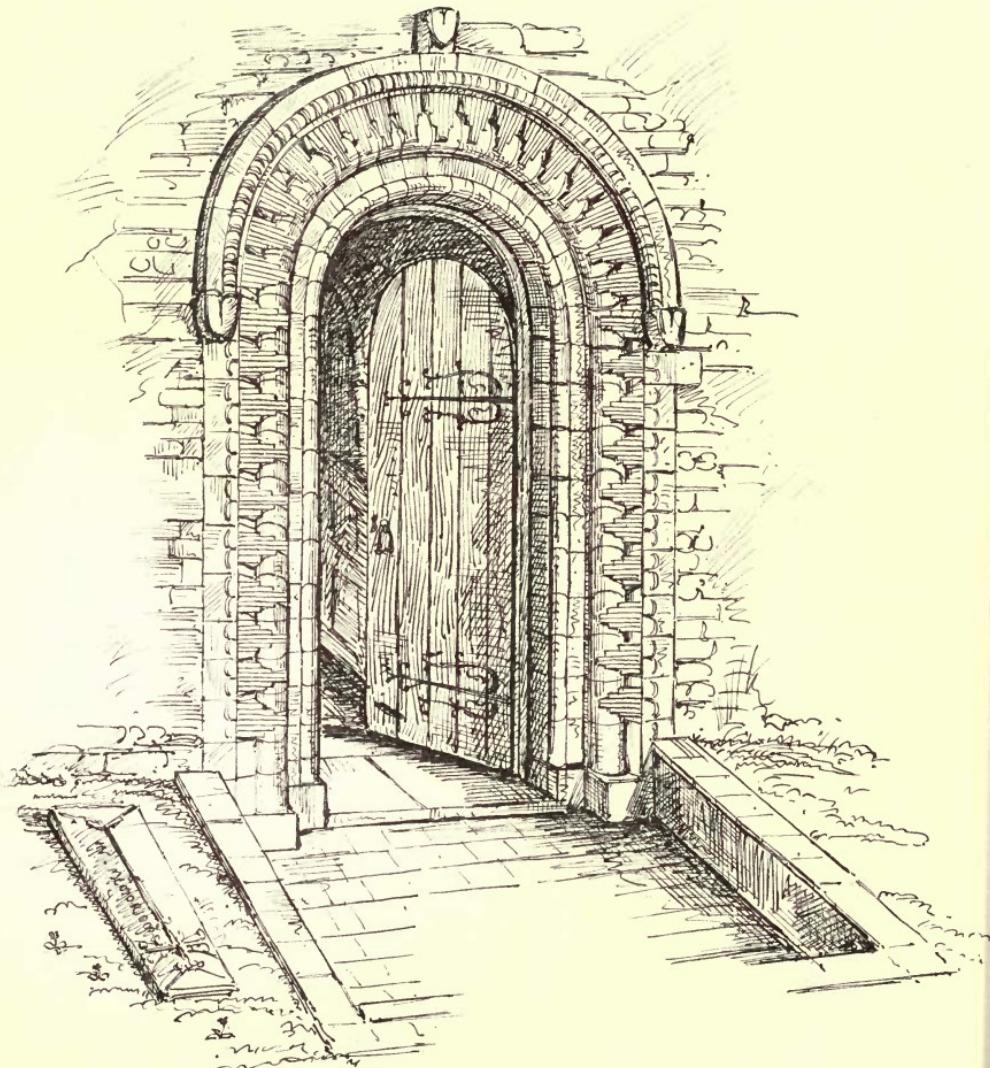
East Window of South Wall
Morning. Huntingdonshire

2000 August 1861

XXIX Window and Turret, Thurning Church, Huntingdonshire. (*J. W. Oddie, Esq.*) There are several points of great interest in this church. The chancel arch is early Norman work, very plain and massive. The windows of the chancel are fine specimens of the middle-pointed style, but the string-courses shew that the lower parts of the walls are of earlier date. The window sketched is at the east end of the south aisle. The turret is at the north-west corner of the chancel. It contains a very diminutive spiral staircase, and was probably the Sanctus bell-turret.

This very interesting little church, which deserves a visit from every ecclesiologist, stands in a remote corner of the diocese of Ely, on the borders of Northamptonshire. It was very fairly restored a few years ago by the energetic rector, Rev. W. Whall, who is also rector of Nicholas Ferrar's church, hard by—Little Gidding: Dean Colet, founder of S. Paul's School, was rector of this secluded parish 1485—1493.

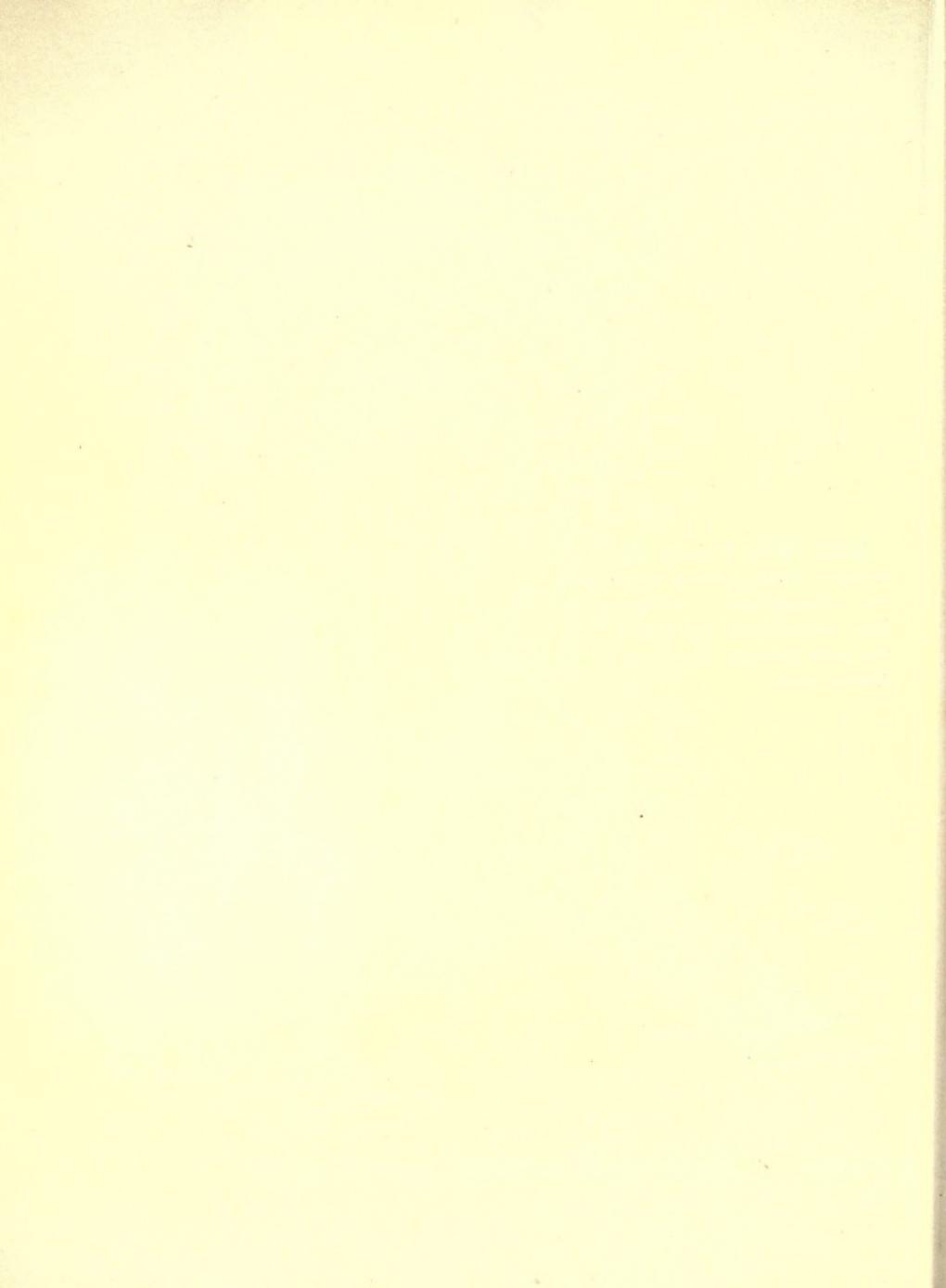


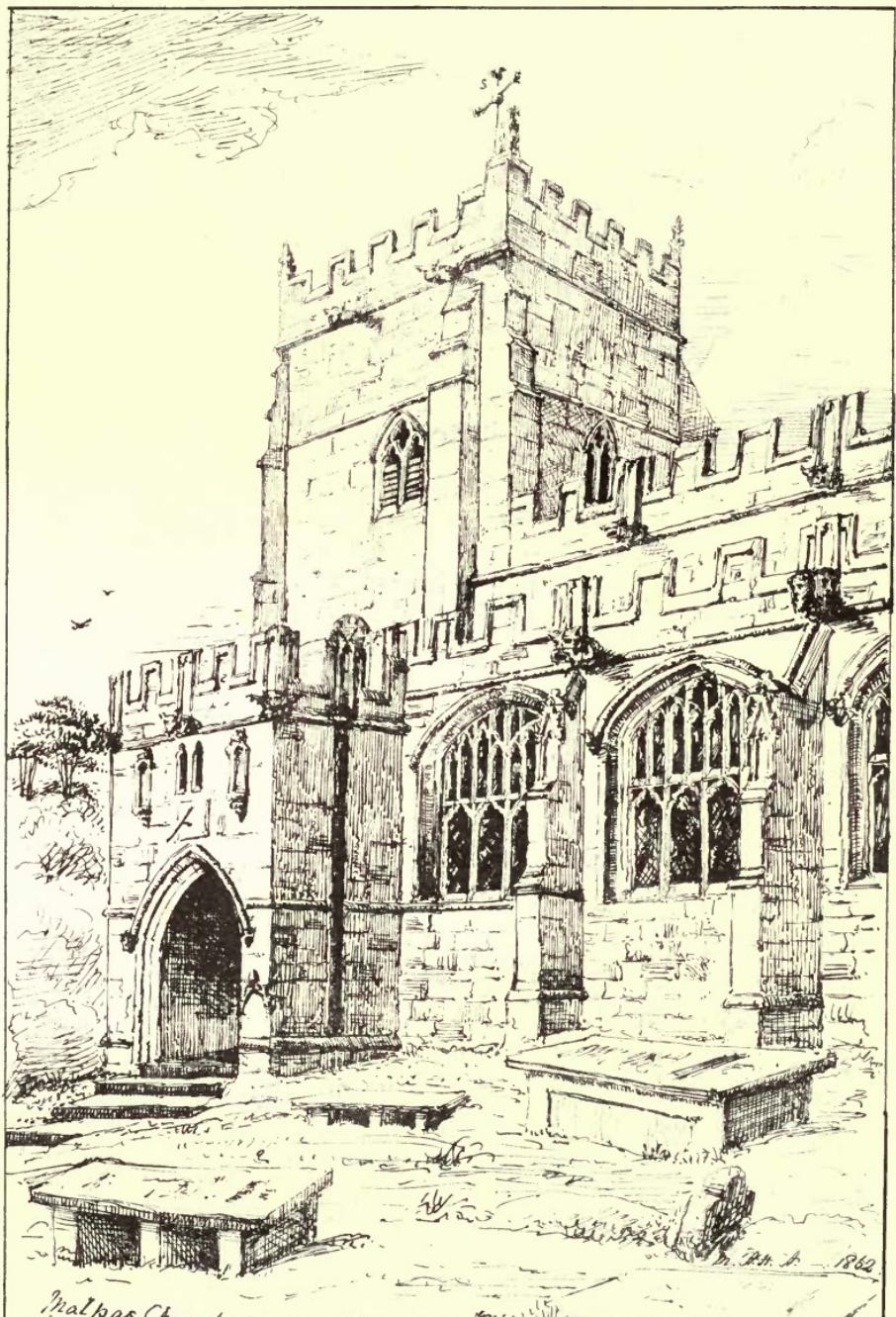


North Doorway. Spaldwick Church. Hunts.

Robert W. Edis. Jr.
Sept. 1812.

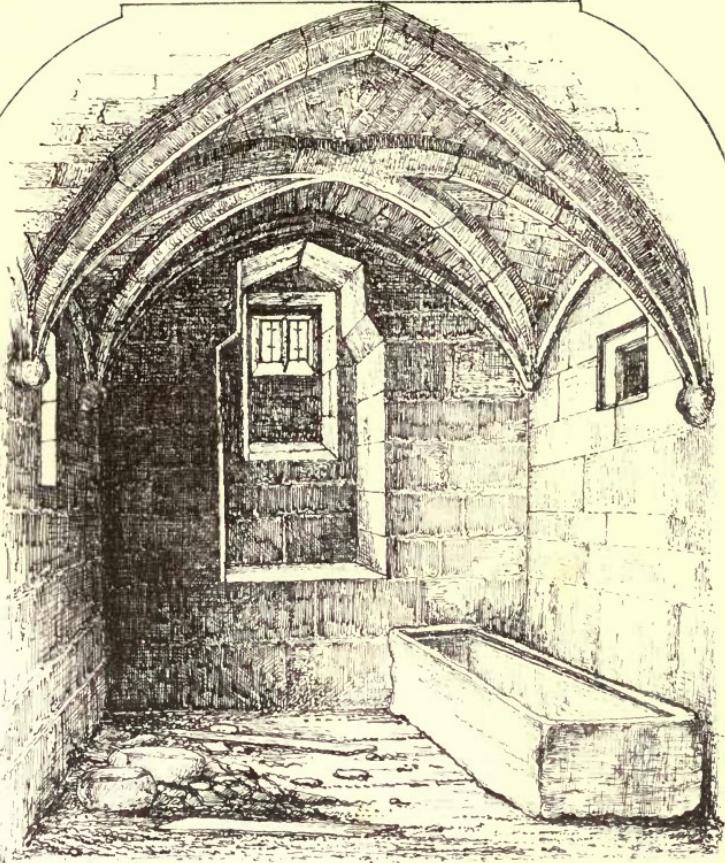
XXX. North Doorway, Spaldwick Church, Hunts. (*R. W. Edis, Esq.*) Spaldwick is an extensive village, about seven miles from Huntingdon. The church, dedicated to S. James, is a very interesting one, containing remains of nearly every period of architecture. The nave arcade being Early-English, the tower and spire together with the body of the church Decorated, and the north doorway, the subject of the present sketch, a very curious and interesting piece of Norman work.



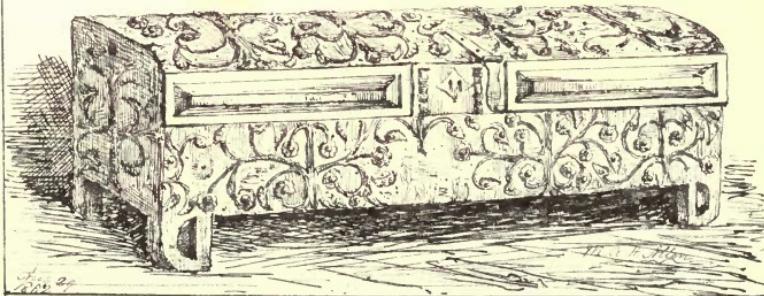


Malpas Church, Cheshire

M. R. A. 1862



Crypt beneath the Chancel of Malpas Church.



Ancient Chest in Malpas Church.

XXXI, XXXII. *Malpas, Cheshire.* (*Miss Allen, and Rev. H. Meynell.*) Malpas is a small town consisting of three paved streets, built on a very elevated spot near the south-western boundary of the county. Its name appears to have been derived from Mala-platea, illustrative of the steep, narrow and intricate road by which it was anciently approached. In the church which is a very handsome structure, is the Cholmondeley vault. The rectorial revenues support two rectors and the same number of curates. The castle which formerly ornamented this town, and was supposed to have been erected by one of the early barons, is entirely down.

The following extract with regard to the origin of the name of Malpas, will be read with interest :—

An Archdeacon named Peccatum, (Peche, Archdeacon of Salop, Dioc. Lichf. 1180,) a rural Dean called Dibble, (Diabolus) travelling together in company with a Jew, on the borders of Wales, came to Ill Street, (Ickneild Street).

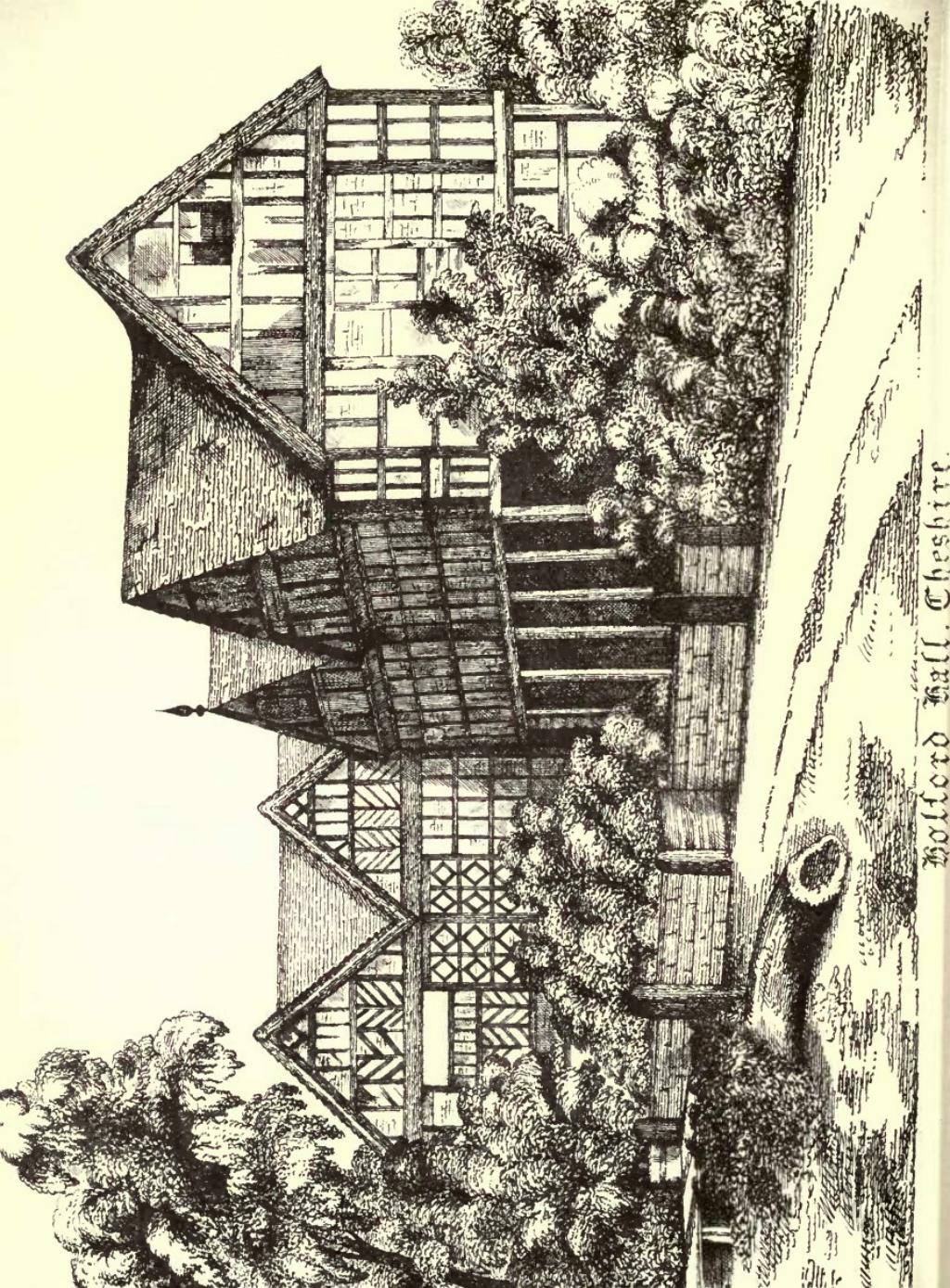
The Archdeacon said to his Dean that their jurisdiction began there and reached to Malpas : the Jew considering the names of the Dean, Archdeacon, and limits, said "Marvel may it be, if I escape well out of this jurisdiction where Sin is Archdeacon, and the Evil One Dean—and the bounds Ill Street and Malpas." (Giraldus Cambrensis, cited in Camden's Remains under Allusions, p. 160.)





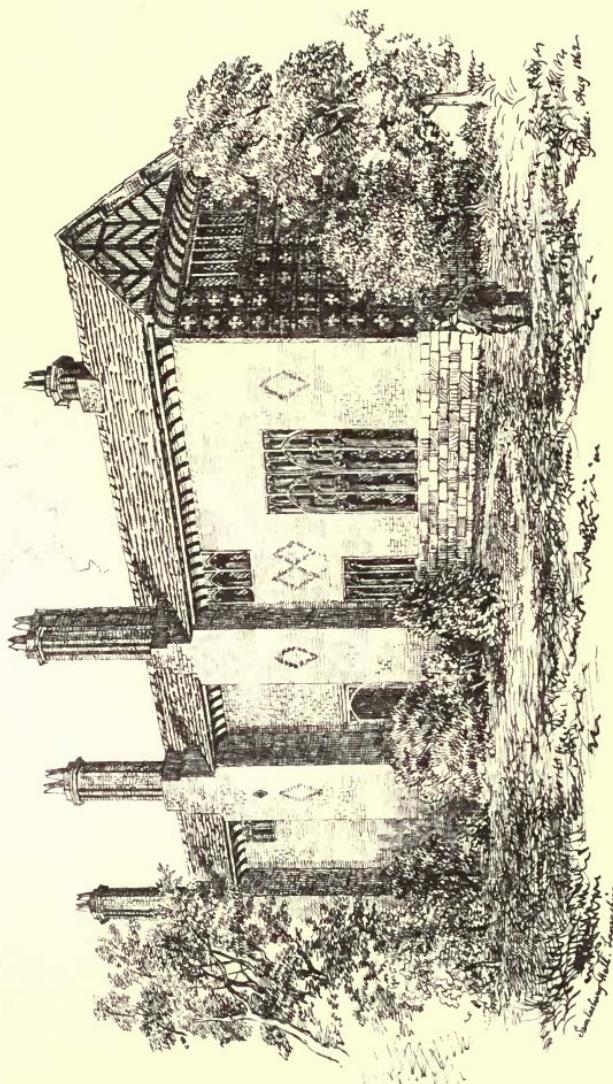
XXXIII. *Prestbury, Cheshire. (J. P. Swanwick, Esq.)* This parish is remarkable as being one of the largest in England—though the population attached to the mother church is but small. There are however more than twenty perpetual curacies comprehended within its limits, and among these the vast manufacturing town of Macclesfield, besides many other populous villages. The church of Prestbury is of great antiquity, and has portions in various styles. On the south side is a low stone building, now used as a school-house, but which is supposed to have been an ancient church, and has a rich Norman west door. This has been already described in the volume for 1861 (Plate 38). Prestbury is situated on the river Bollin, in a lovely undulating and well-wooded country, about three miles north-west of Macclesfield.





XXXIV. *Holford Hall.* (*Miss Roscoe.*) Roger, descendant of William Toft, lord of Toft, in Cheshire, acquired the lands of Holford, from which he adopted and afterwards bore the name. At the commencement of the fourteenth century he erected the Hall, which he made his residence. It continued the residence of the family bearing the name, down to the year 1581, when it passed by the marriage of a female sole heiress, to the family of Cholmondeley, who made it their residence. Lady Mary, (the heiress Holford) survived her husband, and died at the Manor House of Holford, in 1625, being termed by King James "the bold Lady of Cheshire." She was the last that thoroughly restored and repaired the Manor House of Holford. It is now much dilapidated, and occupied as a farm house. The ownership of the estate changed hands in 1791, and it is now the property of the heirs of the late Peter Langford Brooke, Esq., of Mere, in Cheshire.



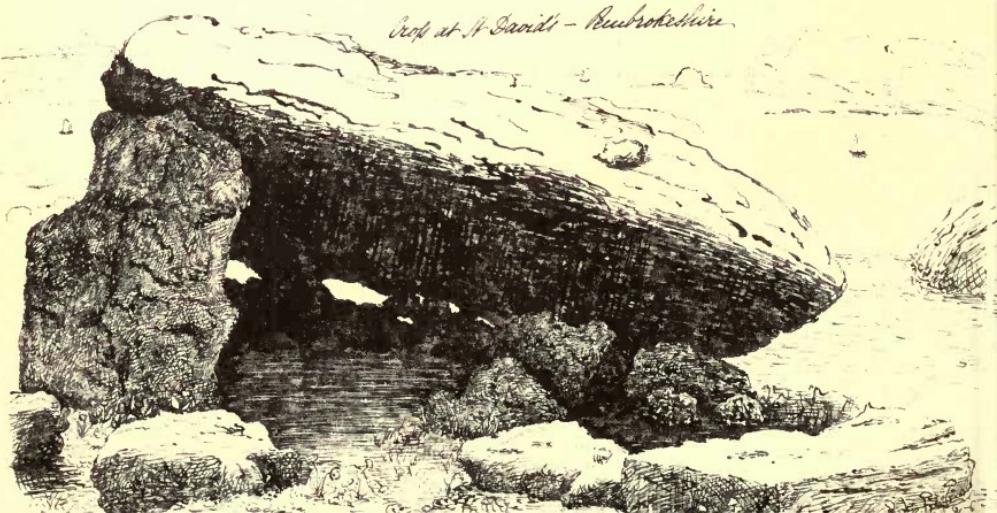


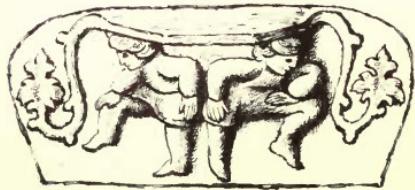
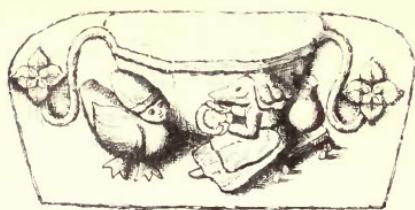
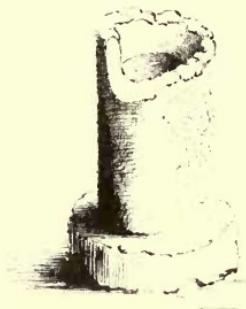
XXXV. Samlesbury Hall, near Preston, Lancashire. (*J. W. Oddie, Esq.*) One part of this house dates back to Edward III's reign. The walls are chiefly timber-work, but the side shewn in the sketch is brick. The large and elaborate perpendicular window lights an apartment which was formerly used as the domestic chapel. There is a beautiful sketch of the oldest part of the mansion in Parker's "Domestic Architecture."





Cross at P. David - Radnorshire.





Miscenes in S. David's Cathedral.

XXXVI. Cross at S. David's. (*Miss Ware.*) This cross occupies a commanding position in the centre of the town, in a square formed by the junction of four streets, one of which is called S. Nun's Street, taking its name from S. Non, or Nonnita, the mother of S. David. Numerous legends are told of this saint, and several churches are dedicated to her in Wales. The cross is elevated on six steps, and a plain cubical base: it consists of a monolithic shaft of oolite, octagonal, and tapering towards the top. The original head is lost—the present cross having been recently restored.

Cromlech on S. David's Head. Cromlechs abound in Pembrokeshire to a degree probably exceeding any other part of south Britain. The western promontories of France, and Ireland (Vid. Plate 39), are also peculiarly rich in these singular monuments.

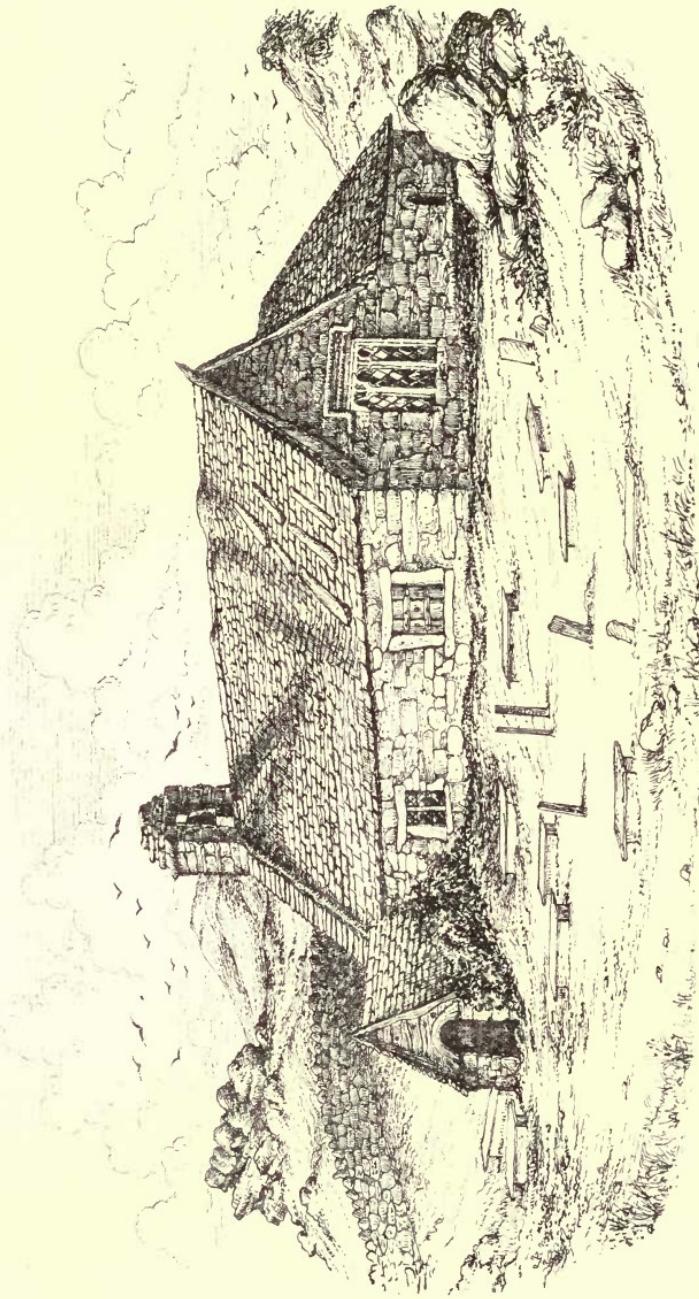
The fact, as far as it goes, is a strong confirmation of the view, grounded upon distinct evidence that the cromlechs were erected by a people unacquainted with the use of metals, and consequently confined to the sea-coast, and places naturally devoid of wood.

XXXVII. Misericores in S. David's Cathedral. Many of these carvings are very grotesque, and display, as usual, the aversion to the regular clergy. One of them deserves especial notice, as possibly bearing on the state of popular religion in the 15th century. It represents a fox, cowled, and seated on a bench, offering a small round object representing either a wafer or a paten, to a figure having the body of a goose, with a human head, and wearing a cap of rather peculiar shape. A flagon stands on the bench behind the fox.

The broken tile in the sketch is said to retain the impress of the hoof of Oliver Cromwell's horse when he sacrilegiously rode into the cathedral.

The boss representing three rabbits, with a most economical arrangement of ears, and the hollowed stone pillars, are also curiosities within the precincts of the cathedral.





Llangelynnin Church.

near Denbighshire. North Wales. —

XXXVIII. *Llangelynnin Church.* (*Rev. H. Meynell.*) The old Church of Llangelynnin is situated about four miles from Penmaenmawr, on the mountain of Tal-y-fan, a wild and desolate tract rendered very interesting from the Cairns, Stone Circles, Cromlechs, and other traces of a by-gone age, which lie scattered over it. From the rocks on the right there is a beautiful and extensive view of the vale of Conway, and the mountains of Snowdonia.

The parish of Llangelynnin derives its name from the dedication of its Church to Saint Celynnin, who lived at the close of the 6th century. He was one of the sons of Helig ap Glanawy whose extensive territories were inundated early in the 6th century; part of which now called the Lavan Sands, lie between Anglesea and Carnarvonshire. Upon the loss of their patrimony, the sons embraced a religious life, became members of the Colleges of Bangor and Bardsey, and afterwards founded Churches in various parts of Wales. Celynnin founded this Church which adjoined his Father's possessions, and where he is commemorated November 22.

This ancient little Church has few architectural pretensions, and is strangely rough and disorderly in its internal arrangements; It is no longer used for Divine Service, and must soon perish through neglect and age: a new Church has been built in a more sheltered spot, and within easier reach of the majority of the population.

In the corner of the old Church-yard is a well overgrown with reeds and bushes, which was once in great repute for its miraculous healing powers.

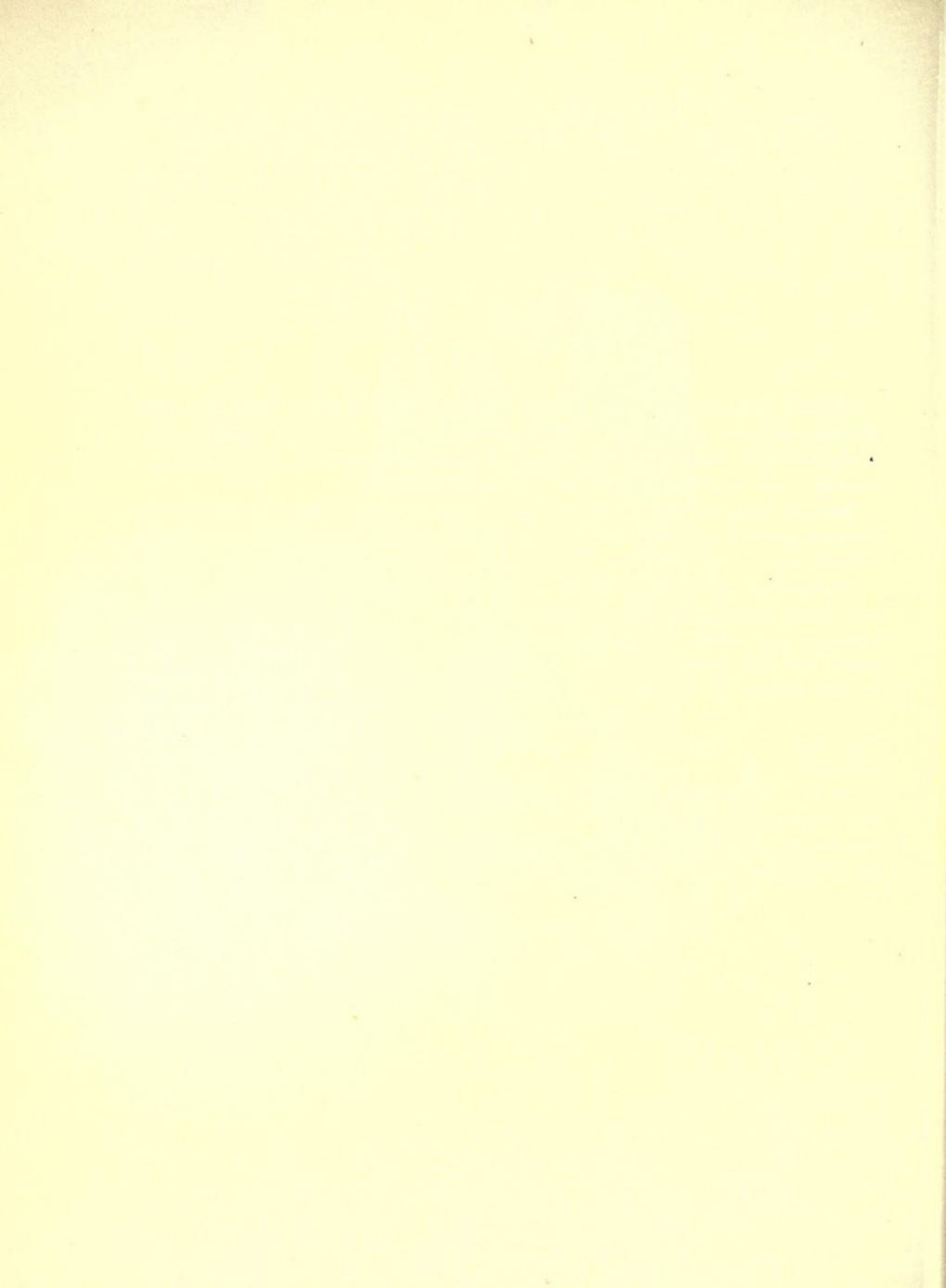


Cromlech in Bere Island Co. Cork

XXXIX. *Cromlech in Bere Island, Bantry Bay. (Captn. Whitty.)* This "Cromlech" was sketched some years ago, and has probably seldom attracted the attention of strangers, the island in which it stands having little in itself to induce sketchers or tourists to wish to visit it, though situated in the neighbourhood of striking and beautiful scenery.

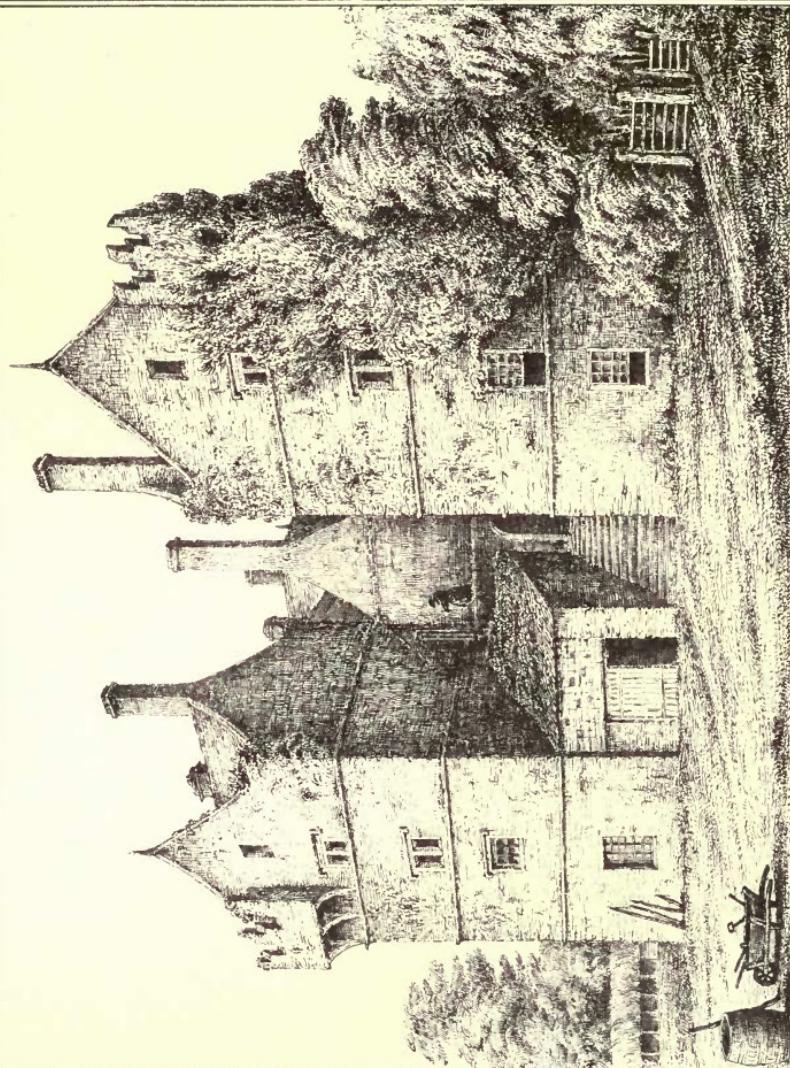
Rude and simple as is the character of such monuments, they are yet interesting as being acknowledged relics of Pagan times. The following description of them is extracted from the "Hand-Book of Irish Antiquities," published by Mr. W. F. Wakeman.

"A Cromlech when perfect consists of three or more stones unhewn, and generally so placed as to form a small enclosure, over these a large stone is laid, the whole forming a kind of rude chamber. The position of the table or covering stone is generally sloping, but its degree of inclination does not appear to be regulated by any design. Without attempting to enumerate the theories brought forward by antiquarians of this and other countries relative to the mode and purpose of their erection, we shall simply state that from the fact of sepulchral urns containing portions of calcined bones, and in some instances, of entire human skeletons, having been discovered in connection with several, these monuments appear to have been sepulchres. As to their probable era, it can only be said that they belong to some period prior to the introduction of Christianity into this island; and as structures perfectly similar are known to exist in many parts of the world, even in the heart of India, we have no reason to suppose, that some of them, at least, may not be memorials of a period when these islands had but lately received their earliest colonists."



MONKSTOWN CASTLE.
County Cork.

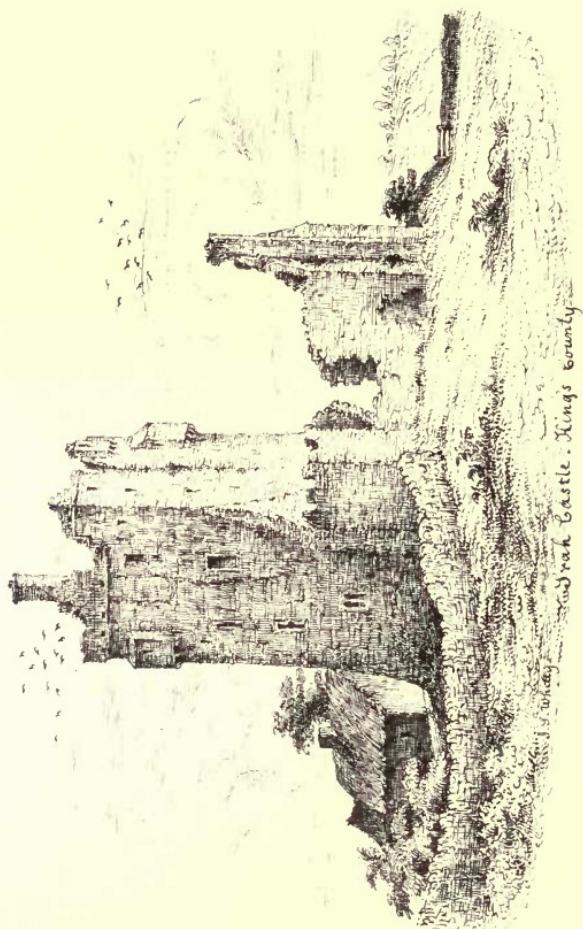
1864.



XL. Monkstown Castle, Co. Cork. (*Capt'n Whitty.*) Monkstown castle is a striking object, and beautifully situated on a wooded hill rising steeply behind the pretty village of the same name, which lies close on the waters of Cork harbour.

The castle consists of four fronts, each nearly similar to the one represented in the drawing, and is in fact a cluster of four separate quadrangular towers, projecting at the angles of a square, from a central but subordinate building by which they are connected.

It is said to have been rebuilt in its present style about the year 1636, by the wife of one John Archdecken, during his absence when serving abroad in the wars of Philip of Spain. Tradition states that it cost only one groat in building, the lady having contrived to raise all the requisite funds except that small sum, by selling at a profit all the necessaries for subsistence to the labourers and artizans employed in its construction.



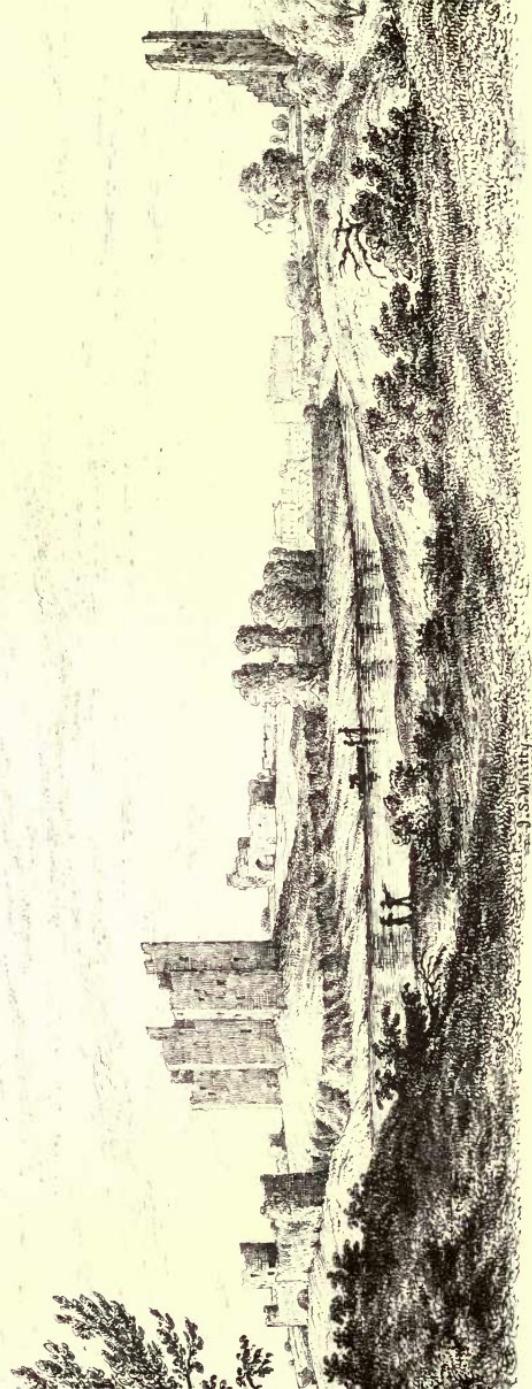
Kendal Castle. Cumbria
England

XLI. *Srah Castle, King's County.* (*Capt'n. Whitty.*) Srah Castle is a fair specimen of the many small defensive towers that are to be found in ruins in almost all parts of Ireland, and which are generally supposed to have been erected for the protection of the English settlers.

"Their plan is generally of the simplest kind. A tall, square keep—in which is a spiral staircase, communicating with its various floors, at one of its angles. The roof of the lowest apartment, and the floor of the second, are usually formed of a strong circle of stone. The other floors were of wood, and the brackets by which the timbers were supported are often sculptured into the form of a human head.—The doorway is generally of small size, and is almost invariably defended by a machicolation placed at a great height above it."

The above extract taken from Mr. Wakeman's "Hand-Book of Irish Antiquities," is a complete description of the square tower, which is represented in the drawing, and which, if resolutely defended, must have been impregnable unless assailed by artillery.

Ruins of Trim Castle - and of St. Mary's Abbey
at Trim, County Meath

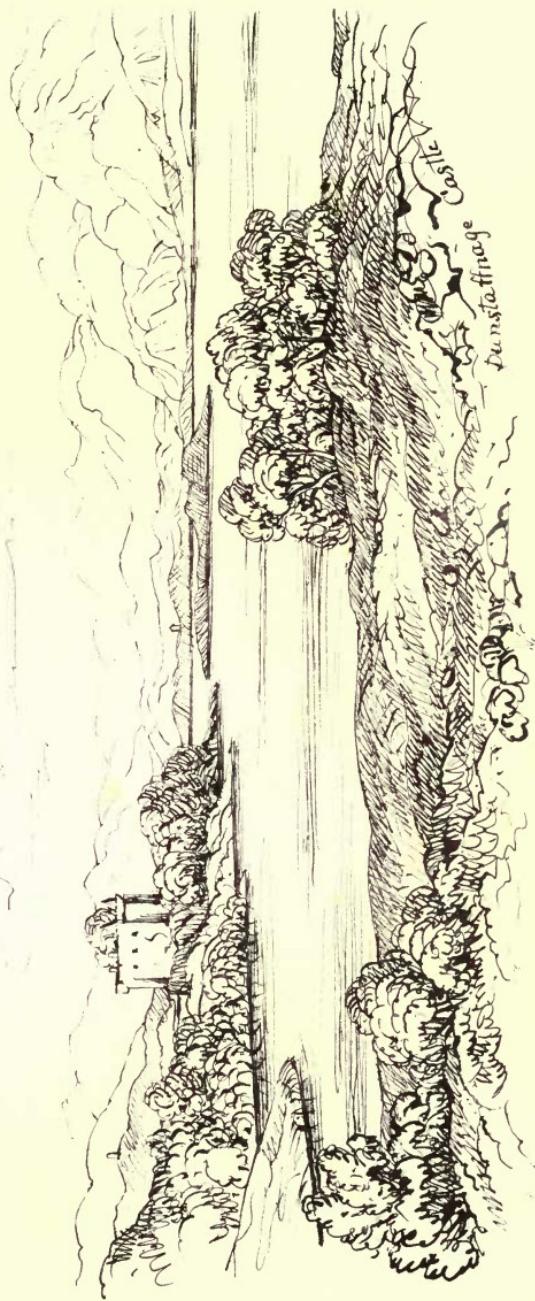


XLII. Trim Castle, and St. Mary's Abbey, Co. Meath. (*Capt'n. Whitty.*) The Castle of Trim lies on the borders of what was called "the English Pale." On this site it is supposed that a castle was built by Walter de Lacy, to whom Henry II had given a grant of Meath; but during de Lacy's absence it was demolished by one of the Irish kings. The castle appears to have been rebuilt in the year 1220. Its present remains are thus described in Mrs. S. C. Hall's Book, "Ireland, its Scenery, Character, &c."

"The history of this now dilapidated structure is full of interest; the remains are very extensive, and indicate its former strength, when it was the chief bulwark of 'the Pale,' and the great safeguard of English adventurers."

"In all the contests of after times, it partook largely; it was in military occupation so recently as 1688. Now it is a mass of ruins, highly picturesque as they line the banks of the beautiful river, and recal forcibly the memory of the days of its almost regal splendour."

The castle is by no means the only interesting relic of antiquity in the town of Trim. The 'Yellow Tower,' part of a tall steeple, marks the site of a famous abbey said to have been founded by S. Patrick, and dedicated to the Virgin." The tower here mentioned is shewn on the right of the sketch.



Dunstaffnage

Castle

Costic
Dunally



XLIII. *Dunstaffnage Castle, Ill. 3. (Miss Tayleur.)* On the picturesque coast of Argyleshire, not far from Oban, stand the spacious ruins of this cradle of the Scottish monarchy, jutting out into the loch. It was a fixed residence of the Scottish Kings, and here was preserved the famous stone upon which they were crowned, until it was removed to Scone, soon after Kenneth II mounted the throne. Some of the ancient regalia were preserved here until the beginning of the last century. The castle appears to have been a square building, having turrets at three of its corners. All that now remains of this venerable fabric are the outer walls. Within them is a modern house of the Campbells. In 1308 Dunstaffnage Castle was possessed by Macdougal of Lorn, but reduced the same year by Robert Bruce. In 1455, James, the last Earl of Douglas, after his defeat at Annandale, fled hither to claim the protection of Donald, Lord of the Isles, who had made this castle the seat of his power.

XLIV. *Dunolly Castle.* A short way beyond Dunstaffnage, appear the ruins of Dunolly Castle, standing upon the summit of a great basaltic rock, precipitous on three sides. This was the ancient castle of the Maedougals of Lorn, that powerful family who, once Lords of the Isles, have not yet disappeared from this romantic district over which they held sway in the 12th and 13th centuries.

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